



# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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1 March 1994

**NOTICE TO READERS:** Aa \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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**Franc Zone Leaders Meet in Gabon, Issue  
Communique**

*AB2802214694 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1830 GMT 28 Feb 94*

[Text] The summit of Central African heads of state on the consequences of the devaluation of the CFA franc has just completed its deliberations in Libreville, Gabon. Here is an excerpt of the communique issued at the end of the deliberations. It is read by Gabonese Finance Minister Paul Toungui:

[Begin recording] Concerning the consequences of the devaluation of the CFA franc, the heads of state noted that prices skyrocketed and this resulted in a substantial fall in purchasing power, as was predicted. They examined the backup measures taken for three different purposes. The measures were implemented through the Bank of Central African States, BEAC, to check rising inflation; the states in the subregion to minimize increases in prices of essential commodities; and through international financial institutions, including the IMF, with whom letters of intent were signed to ensure an influx of funds needed to reestablish financial balances and relaunch economic activities in our countries.

Analyzing the effects of the monetary adjustment on the BEAC's balance-sheet, the heads of state noted the negative effects that the new exchange rate has had on their transaction accounts, all of which are now in debt. They therefore stressed the need to rapidly offset this loss. [end recording]

This summit, which has just ended in Libreville, began 24 hours before the meeting of African finance ministers, which will examine a very important issue: problems related to the financing of development in Africa. This meeting, which is their fifth one, is held every two years.

**Ask Bongo To Mediate Border Conflict**

*AB0103120094 Paris AFP in French 2028 GMT  
28 Feb 94*

[Excerpt] Libreville, 28 Feb (AFP)—The heads of state of six Central African countries, meeting on 28 February in Libreville at a summit that focused on the impact of the devaluation of the CFA franc, asked Gabonese President Omar Bongo to mediate between Cameroon and Nigeria, currently at odds in a border conflict.

According to the final communique read after the session, which lasted several hours, by Gabonese Finance Minister Paul Toungui, participants "expressed deep concern over the tension prevailing along the border between the two sisterly republics of Cameroon and Nigeria."

"They expressed their wish that the current negotiations will yield satisfactory results as soon as possible through dialogue and that a speedy solution will be found so as to preserve peace and African unity," the communique continued. "Thus, in light of his experience, they have

asked their colleague, President Omar Bongo of Gabon, to undertake a mediation mission between the two countries." [passage omitted]

**OAU Dispute-Settling Mechanism Participants  
Meet**

*NC2802214794 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT  
28 Feb 94*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Feb (MENA)—Ambassadors of the countries participating in the central apparatus for the mechanism of settling disputes in Africa today discussed the implementation of the resolutions passed by the apparatus since its establishment at the OAU summit held in Cairo last year.

Majdi Hifni, Egypt's ambassador to Ethiopia, chaired the meeting because Egypt is the current OAU chairman. Ambassador Hifni said that the ambassadors discussed aspects of the mechanism's work in light of the resolutions passed at the summit meeting of the central apparatus, chaired by President Mubarak in Cairo last December.

Ambassador Hifni told a MENA correspondent in Addis Ababa that discussions during the meeting also dealt with the mechanism's functions and the creation of an OAU peace fund.

The Egyptian ambassador said that the conferees agreed that a plan should be drawn up to finance the mechanism. Such a plan, they agreed, will be formulated by a working team from the OAU General Secretariat and African countries, with the aim of raising donations from companies, African institutes, and non-government organizations.

The budget plans, Hifni added, will be submitted to the ministerial meeting of the mechanism, which will meet in Addis Ababa in March under the chairmanship of Foreign Minister Amr Musa.

The ambassadors also discussed the formulation of a general legal framework governing the participation of OAU member countries in peacekeeping operations in the continent. The ambassadors discussed a report by the OAU secretary general's special envoy to Burundi and reviewed the conflicts in Somalia, Liberia, and Angola, Hifni noted.

**Aidid Holds Talks With OAU Official**

*AB2802201594 Dakar PANA in English 1914 GMT  
28 Feb 94*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Feb (PANA)—Somali faction leader, General Mohamed Farah Aidid, Monday [28 February] in Addis Ababa, held a 30-minute discussion with the OAU assistant secretary general in charge of political affairs, Tobias Muparanga, on the situation in war-torn Somalia. "He briefed me on the efforts he has been making with other Somali factions towards



resolving the Somali crisis", Muparanga told PANA after the meeting in an Addis Ababa hotel.

Aidid arrived in the Ethiopian capital on Sunday from Eritrea where he briefed the Eritrean leader, Isayas Afewerki on efforts by his Somali National Alliance (SNA) to end the impasse in Somalia, which has not had a central government since the fall of President Mohamed Siad Barre in January, 1991. Since the failed Somali informal political consultations in Addis Ababa in December 1993, Aidid has been staying in Nairobi, Kenya, where he has met several Somali factions and briefed Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi on the outcome of the Addis Ababa consultations. He also travelled to Uganda to brief President Yoweri Museveni. According to the OAU official, Aidid will also visit Tanzania in efforts to brief the leaders of the sub-region on the future of Somalia when American troops withdraw and the destruction of the country's infrastructure.

Muparanga led an OAU fact-finding mission to Mogadishu in November 1993 where he met Somali faction

leaders as well as civic leaders and discussed with them efforts by the continental body to end the Somali crisis.

Since the United Nations Security Council lifted the hunt for Aidid, for alleged killing of Pakistani peacekeepers serving with the UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) in June, blamed on his supporters, he has been on a diplomatic offensive to drum up support from the leaders of the region for a future government in Somalia in which he is to play a leading role.

Aidid's aide said he is expected to meet the Ethiopian president, Meles Zenawi, Tuesday before returning to Nairobi to continue with further consultations with the Somali factions.

President Meles was mandated by the 1993 June summit of the OAU in Cairo to resolve the Somali crisis on behalf of the African leaders. American troops and those from other Western nations are due to withdraw from the war-torn east African country by the end of March.

## Cameroon

### French Troop Arrival Prompted by Nigerian 'Invasion'

AB2802170394 Itakar PANA in English 1415 GMT  
28 Feb 94

[Text] Yaounde, 28 Feb (CAMNEWS/PANA)—A French military contingent landed on Sunday [27 February] at an air base in Yaounde on a mission connected with the current border dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon over the 1000 square kilometre Bakassi Peninsula, believed to be rich in oil.

The CAMEROON NEWS AGENCY (CAMNEWS) reported in a dispatch to PANA Monday that the arrival of the French soldiers and diplomats was prompted by what it termed as "the illegal occupation" of parts of the Bakassi Peninsula in southwestern Cameroon. CAMNEWS did not give the number of French soldiers who arrived. The agency said that the French mission is in Cameroon "to evaluate the situation created by the invasion of Bakassi by troops of the Nigerian Army and the aggression of Cameroonian soldiers on their territory".

CAMNEWS said that there were clashes between Cameroonian and Nigerian troops on 18 and 19 February around the fishing zone around Kumbo and Jonea. The agency claimed that Nigeria's green and white flag has been flying in Jabana and Diamond areas since 3 January 1994. The Cameroonian agency quoted Radio Kano of Nigeria which reportedly said that in three assaults, Nigeria lost 30 soldiers while one Cameroonian soldier was killed and two others injured.

A journalist from the national Cameroonian daily, CAMEROON TRIBUNE, who accompanied the country's minister of state in the president's office, Edouard Akame Mfoumou, on a visit to the area wrote that: "Troops from the two armies have occupied the fishing zones which have been transformed into combat areas and are only 100 metres away from each other in the Diamond and Ibatato area".

CAMNEWS wrote that the French troops arrived around the same time as a French delegation of French diplomats from the French president's office and Foreign Ministry. Among those in the French diplomatic team is the special chief of staff of President Francois Mitterrand. The diplomats are also expected to visit Abuja, Nigeria's federal capital, on "reconciliation" the agency added.

France and Cameroon have a defence pact dating back from when the central African state became independent from France on 20 May 1960.

## Biya Receives Delegation

AB2802182194 Paris AFP in French 1519 GMT  
28 Feb 94

[Text] Yaounde, 28 Feb (AFP)—Cameroonian President Paul Biya late this morning received a high-ranking French delegation led by General Christian Quesnot, special chief of staff of French President Francois Mitterrand, official sources in Yaounde said. The arrival of this delegation comes in the wake of tension between Cameroon and Nigeria in the border region of the Bakassi peninsula. According to the national radio, no statement was made after this meeting, and contents of discussions was not made public.

The French delegation was composed of Bruno Delaye, diplomatic adviser of President Mitterrand; Jean-Marc Rochereau de la Sabliere, director of African and Malagasy Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The delegation was accompanied by the French ambassador in Yaounde, Mr. Gilles Vidal, and another French military officer, Colonel Rentegest, the radio added without specifying the function of this officer.

Well-informed Cameroonian official sources were pointing out this morning that the delegation hoped to go to Abuja, the Nigerian federal capital, immediately after the audience with President Biya to meet the Nigerian head of state, General Sani Abacha. A French military detachment of about 30 soldiers also arrived in Yaounde yesterday from their base at Bouar in Central African Republic. The detachment is charged with an "exploratory mission on the conflict situation at the borders," in accordance with the defense accord signed between France and Cameroon.

The French Foreign Ministry today pointed out that while sending a delegation to the two countries, France is also "undertaking an intensive diplomatic activity" at the OAU and the UN Security Council.

## Central African Republic

### Government Warns Against Violence, Blackmail

AB2702125094 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Television  
Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 26 Feb 94

[Government communique on 25 February Council of Ministers meeting issued on 26 February in Bangui; read by Gerard Gaba, minister in charge of the general secretariat of the government and relations with parliament—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Begin Gaba recording] The Council of Ministers held a meeting on 25 February from 1000 to 1530 under the chairmanship of President Patasse. During the session, a few reports were heard and five draft decrees presented by the minister of interior and national security. [passage omitted] The government postponed the examination of the drafts until the next meeting when additional information will be provided.



Before rounding up the session, the government made the following clarification: For some time now, groups of demonstrators have decided to systematically sequester cabinet members and senior state officials and have been making (?threatening) statements. The government is aware of the miserable conditions in which the Central African people are living. It is a well-known fact that this situation was inherited from the defunct regime.

As everyone knows, the new government is consistently trying to gradually put an end to the pains inflicted by that regime and then to put the country back onto the path to development and social welfare. For this reason, the government maintains that it will not yield to any blackmail or any kind of threat. There are legal procedures that each citizen must follow to exercise his right to make demands, instead of resorting to anarchy.

The government once again pledges its openness to dialogue. It however reminds those who prefer violence and blackmail that Ordinance No. 81/027 of 22 May 1981, which punishes acts of violence and vandalism perpetrated by groups, is still in force. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Chad

### Minister Comments on Border Dispute with Libya LD2802184494 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 28 Feb 94

[Text] [Announcer] The guest on Afrique Midi today is the Chadian civil service minister. Following the ruling of the International Court of Justice in favour of Chad in the border dispute concerning the Aouzou Strip, Abdelkader Kamougue has just been to Tripoli to hand over a message from the Chadian president to Colonel al-Qadhafi. Libya has not said yet if it will abide by the ruling of the International Court. Ghislaine Dupont first asked Abdelkader Kamougue if the Libyan leader confirmed that his country would withdraw from the Aouzou Strip.

[Begin recording] [Kamougue] From what I could gather, Colonel al-Qadhafi seems to accept the ruling, insofar as he said that as far as this border dispute is concerned, the matter is now closed. What does he mean by a closed matter? He said that a page has now been turned and that the future should be considered in a different light. However, we have not noticed any official sign through the radio or the press since he said that. Nevertheless we are not losing hope since, following our proposal, a meeting of foreign ministers will shortly take place, which will enable us to go into the matter more deeply.

[Dupont] Do you believe that this lack of official statement is, in a way, a bad omen?

[Kamougue] We could be tempted to say that. However, since dialogue between the two countries is continuing, since we maintain our links, since we have an embassy

there, and since we believe that the Libyan foreign minister will come to N'djamena, we believe that there is room for hope.

[Dupont] Has Chad received any assurances yet that Libya will pull out from the Aouzou Strip?

[Kamougue] The ruling was given, and I believe that it is necessary for the two countries to get closer to consider the conditions under which Libya could return the strip and evacuate it. So the issue will start being addressed at the next meeting of foreign ministers.

[Dupont] Several Chadian officials, particularly diplomats in post in Tripoli, say that the Libyans have reinforced their military presence in the Aouzou Strip.

[Kamougue] During our meeting Colonel al-Qadhafi denied this reinforcement and gave us assurances that in fact their presence in the zone has been reduced. Like Saint Thomas, we can say that we must see before we believe, so we remain somehow confused by all this for the time being.

[Dupont] Will the Chadian Government set a deadline for the Libyan pullout from Aouzou?

[Kamougue] We believe that the enforcement of this ruling should take place in the shortest possible time. Regarding the setting of a deadline, I believe that it will be possible for both delegations to make proposals and to find a compromise concerning the agenda of this pullout.

[Dupont] If the Libyans were to procrastinate, what could the Chadian authorities do?

[Kamougue] For our part, we have been choosing peace and justice since the 1989 Algiers agreement, and we will continue in that direction. We do not intend to embark on any violent action against Libya, we believe that the UN system should help us obtain the evacuation of this territory which has become Chadian.

[Dupont] Mr. Kamougue, Chadian nationals living and working in Libya have been rounded up in the past weeks, have you discussed this issue with Colonel al-Qadhafi?

[Kamougue] It goes without saying that we discussed this issue during our meeting, and Colonel al-Qadhafi allowed us to visit our fellow countrymen who were detained in the (Zanzur) camp. These Chadians were rounded up over a question of residence documents which they allegedly did not possess. A total of 365 Chadians have been rounded up, 165 of them in Tripoli itself, and the others shared between Sabha and Benghazi.

[Dupont] A communique from the Chad president's office implies that the aim of these Chadians was to reactivate groups hostile to the authorities in Chad.

[Kamougue] All theories are possible. That is one. But we hope that as far as the national question is concerned,



the Chadians opposed to the transitional government will not take up arms to contest the verdict of the International Court of Justice. I don't think these Chadians will fall into that trap. [end recording]

### **Gabon**

#### **Resignation of State Control Minister Reported**

**AB2702133094 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 1200 GMT 27 Feb 94**

[Text] (Paul Bi Ogemba), a member of the National Assembly, the government, and the Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG), has just made a surprising statement in which he says he disagrees with the policies of President Omar Bongo and of the PDG. He forwarded two letters to the president of the Republic and to the PDG general secretary. (Paul Bi Ogemba) was minister of state control in charge of parastatal reforms.

#### **Ruling Party Wants Rioters To Face Court Action**

**AB2702082094 Paris AFP in French 1630 GMT 26 Feb 94**

[Text] Libreville, 26 Feb (AFP)—The Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG) asked the government to take court action today against those responsible for acts of violence which marked the start of a general strike action this week.

"The PDG calls on the government to restore order, guarantee the security of persons and property, and throw full light on the recent riots so that all the authors are made to answer before the law for their acts," stated the party's deputy secretary general and spokesman, Rene N'demezo Obiang at a news conference. According to him, "apart from soldiers and strangers, victims of the recent violence were essentially PDG activists and supporters."

The official casualty report on the four days' clashes between groups of demonstrators and security forces in several residential districts in Libreville and Oyem, the opposition stronghold in the north of the country, lists nine dead, including two soldiers; six seriously wounded; five persons kidnapped and later released; about 50 burned vehicles, and over a hundred shops and street stalls ransacked.

One of the victims is Jean Kanga-Komo, a local PDG official in Libreville. "The PDG wants the authors of the cowardly murder of our comrade to be identified and punished in accordance with the law," Mr. N'Demezo stressed.

The government has accused opposition parties, especially Father Paul Mba Abessole's National Lumberjacks Rally of "politically recuperating" and capitalizing on the general strike launched by the Gabonese Free Trade Unions Confederation to call for salary increases following the devaluation.

Defense Minister Martin-Fedele Magnaga said "certain opposition party leaders recruit, train, and arm militias" and have "overrun the capital with people that loot and go on the rampage."

Questioned on possible self-defense measures by supporters in the event of renewed disturbances, the PDG spokesman stressed that his party did not want "a kind of Lebanonization of the country with "independent armed troops who take the law into their own hands."

The party's main position is to ask government to enforce law and order, he further stated, "but we cannot continue to leave our supporters to be sacrificed as victims...and if government does not do anything about the situation, we will have no other choice but to create private militias as in Lebanon. But we do not want it to come to that," the spokesman said.

#### **Opposition Says Abessole Living With Family**

**AB2602132094 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 1200 GMT 26 Feb 94**

[Text] A press statement just in from the National Lumberjacks Rally says the leader of that party, Father Paul Mba Abessole, is still living with his family and several militants met him. Next week, he will give a news conference to restore the truth, nothing but the truth of the facts and to propose political solutions to the current crisis. The venue and time will be made known later.

### **Rwanda**

#### **Deal Reached on Establishment of Transitional Bodies**

**EA2802131094 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 28 Feb 94**

[Text] It is better late than never. After several hours of negotiations, political leaders of the five parties that form the current government have finally managed to make a breakthrough towards the establishment of the remaining transitional institutions. A marathon meeting interrupted by a brief pause at 1830 discussed the problem of the functioning of the government led by Madame Agathe Uwilingiyimana, and the obstacles to the establishment of the national assembly and the transitional government extended to include the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF].

Two meetings—since there had to be two—on 25 February and 27 February were led by President Juvenal Habyarimana in the presence of the two prime ministers, Agathe Uwilingiyimana and Faustin Twagiramungu. The meeting concluded with a communique whose contents are read to us by the principal secretary at the presidency of the Republic, Enoch Ruhigira.

[Begin recording] President Juvenal Habyarimana chaired meetings on 25 and 27 February, which brought together the political parties which form the current

transitional government, namely the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development, the Republican Democratic Movement [MDR], the Social Democratic Party, the Christian Democratic Party, and the Liberal Party [PL].

Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana and Prime Minister-Designate Faustin Twagiramungu participated in the two meetings, which studied the problem of the functioning of the current government led by Madame Agathe Uwilingiyimana as well as the obstacles hampering the establishment of the transitional institutions.

Concerning the functioning of the current government, it was stated that so long as the transitional broad-based government has not been put in place, the current government must continue functioning through ministerial council meetings in order to tackle the challenges facing our country, particularly the problems relating to security and the problem of establishing transitional institutions.

In regard to obstacles to the establishment of the transitional institutions, the 27 February meeting reached the following conclusions in order to help come up with a solution enabling the MDR and PL parties to participate in the institutions:

Concerning the MDR, the list of deputies is that established on 5 January, with reservations concerning cases pending in court and the settlement that will ensue.

Concerning the ministers, [words indistinct] on the MDR side, will be entitled to two ministers chosen from a list to be presented to the prime minister-designate, while Prime Minister-Designate Faustin Twagiramungu will be entitled to one ministerial portfolio.

Concerning the PL party, the Mugenzi faction will nominate five deputies from its ranks, while the Ndasungwa faction will choose six. Concerning ministries, the Mugenzi faction will have two while the Ndasungwa faction will have one and will provide candidates for the post of transitional national assembly speaker. Landwald Ndasungwa expressed reservations about the (?proposal), notably on the distribution of ministries.

Any faction not satisfied by the above compromise will draw lessons from the conclusions reached and will assume liability. [sentence as heard]

The two PL factions will send the final lists of deputies to the president of the Republic and the prime minister by 1900 on 28 February at the latest.

The prime minister-designate will present the list of ministerial candidates to the president of the Republic by 1200 on 1 March.

The establishment of the transitional institutions will take place at a date to be jointly agreed upon with the RPF.

Signed in Kigali on 27 February 1994. Thank you. [end recording]

## Zaire

### Secret Deals Prior to Plenary Session Reported

AB2502220594 Dakar PANA in English 1615 GMT 25 Feb 94

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 Feb (PANA)—Zairean President, Mobutu Sese Seko and his staunch opponent, Etienne Tshisekedi, whom he sacked as prime minister in late 1992, reportedly met Wednesday [23 February] night in Gbadolite, the birthplace of the former, Zairean papers revealed Friday. The alleged meeting took place a few days before the resuming of the plenary session of the transition parliament, due to open Saturday in Kinshasa to elect the prime minister.

The papers said the meeting between the two was the crowning of a series of secret deals which have been undertaken by a number of prominent Zaireans. Among those who involved in the secret conciliation efforts was the chairman of the Zairean National Union of Employers, Bemba Saolona, who is a close associate of President Mobutu.

Tshisekedi and his radical Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UPDS) have insisted that his sacking from the premiership was illegal because he was democratically elected by the 1991 national conference and not by the president.

### Armed Forces Chief Reports Rebel Infiltrations

AB2602164694 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 26 Feb 94

[News conference on weekly cabinet meeting by N'Gongo Luwowa, government spokesman and minister of communications and press, in Kinshasa on 25 February—recorded]

[Excerpt] A cabinet meeting was held on 25 February to review the state of the nation at month's end. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Faustin Birindwa, prime minister and head of government. The meeting began with a wide overview of the general national situation, and observed that general calm prevailed over the entire, vast national territory. Nevertheless, according to information received from the chief of general staff of the Zairian Armed Forces, there have been rebel infiltrations from a neighboring country into the Ruwenzori and Wataninga areas in North Kivu. After combat troops were dispatched to the affected areas, the Zairian Armed Forces rapidly repelled the invaders, kicking them out of our country. [passage omitted]



## Eritrea

### Somali Leader Aidid Not To Attend Cairo Meeting

EA2802134094 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 28 Feb 94

[Text] General Mohamed Farah Aidid, leader of the Somali National Alliance, has said that foreign countries and organizations are interfering in the Somali issue and trying to create an obstacle to peace efforts. He said that he will not participate in today's Cairo meeting, to which he was invited by the Egyptian Government.

Gen. Aidid, explaining why he will not participate in the meeting, said that the Somali issue should only be decided by the countries appointed by the OAU and that any new ideas would disrupt efforts to bring peace in Somalia. He also said that all Somali political organizations who share this view will not participate in the meeting.

Gen. Farah Aidid stated this at a news conference with the ERITREAN NEWS AGENCY prior to his departure from Asmara yesterday.

## Kenya

### Moi Accuses Opposition of Intimidating Voters

EA2802174594 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 28 Feb 94

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today told wananchi [citizens] in Lugari constituency in Kakamega District [western Kenya] to ignore threats by opposition parties and turn out in large numbers on Thursday, 3 March to vote for Kenya African National Union [KANU] in the by-elections.

The president said in a democratic society people should be free to decide their own destiny and wondered why opposition politicians were intimidating voters in the run-up to the elections. He, however, assured wananchi that the government had enough security machinery to contain any situation that may arise from those threats. President Moi said KANU stood for peace, love, and unity and the government shall not condone any acts of violence in the country. President Moi was speaking at various centers on his way to Nzoia chief's camp in Lugari to address a campaign rally on behalf of the KANU candidate in the constituency by-elections, Mr. Apili Wawire.

Among the centers he stopped at were Uasin Gishu Kakamega border, Nangili, Kongoni, Matunda, and Kona Mbaya. Thousands of jubilant wananchi, waving the popular one-finger KANU salute, assured the president that they will vote in the KANU candidate, Mr. Apili Wawire. President Moi told those wananchi that by voting for Mr. Wawire they will have voted for KANU, which stands for progress and stability. President Moi

dismissed as cheap politics by a Forum for the Restoration of Democracy [FORD]-Kenya candidate, Burudi Nabwera, that part of Lugari constituency would be made part of Rift Valley Province. He said it was a pity that such an old man would stoop so low as to tell such lies only for the sake of wooing votes.

President Moi, who is also the president of the ruling party, KANU, wondered why the opposition was against harambee [communal fund raising] and yet that spirit had contributed a lot to the development of this nation. The president said that KANU will always concern itself with development matters and the general welfare of all Kenyans without discriminating. The president reiterated that it was the opposition parties which started off the tribal clashes in parts of Rift Valley and Western province and they should not use the same against KANU. President Moi recalled how he had appointed Mr. Nabwera to head several parastatals, including appointing him a minister of state in his office and [word indistinct] why he was not grateful to the KANU government.

### Election Commissioner Warns Against Violence

EA2802182594 Nairobi KNA in English 1505 GMT 28 Feb 94

[Text] Nairobi, 28 Feb (KNA)—The chairman of the Electoral Commission Mr. Zachary Chesoni has warned outsiders out to unleash violence in Lugari constituency to keep off and give the constituents a chance to elect their own representative.

Mr. Chesoni said that the constituency had no past history of violence and blamed outsiders, some of whom he said are members of Parliament, for introducing insecurity in the area. He at the same time reminded voters in the constituency to exercise their democratic rights of choosing their member of parliament without fear or intimidation.

Mr. Chesoni, who was addressing a press conference in his office today, appealed to all the political parties and their supporters to restrain themselves from any acts of violence for the remaining electioneering period. He said that voting takes place as scheduled, on 3 March 1994 from 6:00 AM to 6:00 PM and said that time will only be extended in polling stations which opened late. He told all the election officials taking part in the by-election to be fair and impartial and warned that anybody found interfering with the election process will be prosecuted. He assured the voters that the commission will liaise with the police commissioner to ensure that adequate security is provided during and after the by-election. To avoid cheating, Mr. Chesoni said that only original national identity cards will be used and told those who might have lost their identity cards to keep off the polling stations.

Asked whether there will be any foreign observers during the by election, Mr. Chesoni said that the British and American embassies have indicated their willingness to



send their political counselors as observers on the voting day. He took issue with a local daily for criticizing the commission's decision to increase polling stations in the constituency and explained that the decision was only made to encourage more voters to turn up. He was accompanied by commissioners Sameel Kivutu and the deputy chairman, Mr. Mwathani Mbaka.

[Nairobi DAILY NATION in English on 28 February on page 1 adds the following: "Heavily armed police clashed with Forum for the Restoration of Democracy [FORD]-Kenya supporters yesterday at Malava, Kakamega District, when a district officer tried to stop acting FORD-Kenya Chairman Kijana Wamalwa from opening a local party office. The paper said no-one was injured in the 'pushing and brawling', during which it said the crowd shouted anti-government slogans."]

#### Former IPK Official Demands Party Leader's Release

EA2802141594 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English  
28 Feb 94 p 14

[Excerpt] Sheikh Khalid Balala [former Islamic Party of Kenya, IPK, activist who resigned from IPK in October 1993] yesterday threatened to call a nationwide strike of schools and colleges if Secretary-General Abdulrahman Wandati of the Islamic Party of Kenya and the chairman of the Universities Academic Staff Union, Dr Korwa Adar, are not released unconditionally. Sheikh Balala told the government that by arresting innocent people it was inviting anarchy. He said he would organize the preparation and distribution of one million leaflets instigating a national strike of all institutions of learning if the two men were not released within a week. The leaflets, he said, will start circulating in Nairobi, and then spread to all parts of the country. The strike itself will start next Monday.

Mr. Wandati was arrested last week in Lugari [western Kenya] at a FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] Kenya campaign rally allegedly over statements he had made earlier.

Dr Adar was picked up by police from his Spring Valley residence on Friday night. [passage omitted]

#### Somalia

#### United Somali Front Decides To Join SNA

EA2802205294 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice  
of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT  
28 Feb 94

[Excerpt] Abdulaziz Shaykh Yusuf, deputy chairman of the Somali National Alliance, SNA, who is also the chairman of the Southern Somali National Movement [SSNM], today attended a press conference held by Mohamed Nur Hufane, the chairman of the United Somali Front [USF]. The press conference, which was held at the SNA headquarters in Mogadishu, was attended by local and foreign journalists.

Speaking at the press conference, the USF chairman said that his organization started the struggle with the SSNM and the principal objective was to uphold the Somali people's unity and that it wanted existing disagreements to be resolved through dialogue. Mr. Hufane said that after it became clear that the SNA's objective was based on peace and the unification of the Somali people, which conformed with the USF's objective based on the restoration of peace among the Somali people, the USF had decided to join the SNA, as had other organizations.

He said that he had held meetings with leaders of Somali organizations and discussed ways of finding a just solution to Somali problems. Mr. Hufane said that recently he and his delegation had held talks with leaders of the Horn of Africa countries, including the Kenyan and Sudanese presidents [as heard]. Answering many questions from local and international journalists, Mr. Hufane said there was no internal conflict in the USF Central Committee, of which he was chairman. He said his organization would never accept disunity among the Somali people. [passage omitted]

## Buthelezi, Mandela Hold Talks on Stopping Violence

### Meeting Previewed

MB2802211194 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2048 GMT 28 Feb 94

[Report by D Isaacson]

[Text] Ulundi Feb 28 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela will be wasting his time if tries to persuade Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi to enter the April elections when they meet in Durban on Tuesday [1 March], the IFP president said on the eve of the summit.

Mr Buthelezi said he wanted to talk only peace with Mr Mandela. "There is no question of me being persuaded by him or anyone to ensure the IFP's participation in the elections," Mr Buthelezi said in a memorandum prepared for delivery to National Peace Secretariat Chairman Dr Antonie Gildenhuys in Ulundi on Monday. "I have nothing further to talk about on this issue, particularly with Mr Mandela...I hope he does not waste his time by trying to persuade me to accept this."

Mr Buthelezi said Tuesday's meeting was a follow-up to their peace summit in June last year when they agreed, among other things, to address rallies together. But this had not happened, he said, in spite of meeting ANC Chairman and Deputy Secretary-General Thabo Mbeki and Jacob Zuma in September, 1993 when they discussed possible dates for the joint public addresses. "I gave them October 16 and 17 as being possible dates...I have heard nothing further from them... until last week when Mr Zuma contacted me about tomorrow's (Tuesday's) meeting."

Mr Buthelezi criticised Mr Mandela for what he described as an offensive statement that he, Mr Mandela, was prepared to go on his knees to the IFP president to prevent bloodshed. "The insinuation...that I am responsible for the bloodshed, I throw at him with the contempt that it deserves."

Mr Mandela was also reported as saying he wanted to persuade Mr Buthelezi to participate in the April poll. "I am prepared to co-operate with Mr Mandela in any efforts that we agree can end or reduce the levels of violence," Mr Buthelezi said.

On the election, the IFP leader said his party would not participate because of the interim constitution which did not allow regions to have exclusive powers. He said Mr Mandela had also told him during their June meeting the ANC was opposed to a federal system. "We do not accept the constitution. We do not intend entering the elections. And indeed we oppose the constitution and the election with every democratic means at our disposal."

But, Mr Buthelezi said, he alone could not make a decision to participate in the elections. "It is an IFP matter as much as it is a Freedom Alliance issue. I want

there to be no illusions about this, and understanding this before our meeting tomorrow will contribute a lot to making our meeting fruitful and meaningful."

### IFP Leader Comments

MB0103083194 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0814 GMT 1 Mar 94

[Text] Durban March 1 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi arrived at a Durban hotel at about 9.45am Tuesday [1 March] for a meeting with African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela, indicating that much of their talks would centre on violence. Mr Buthelezi told the media as he arrived: "The matter concerns us very deeply... we haven't come here solely to discuss the elections."

The IFP president refused to answer questions about his party's threat to boycott the elections, saying his standpoint on the issue was well known.

In anticipation of talks with the ANC president, Mr Buthelezi said: "I don't expect concessions from Mr Mandela and he shouldn't expect concessions from me."

Later he said the meeting was important "by virtue of the fact of our constituencies". "Both of us love our country and both of us have struggled for it in different ways."

Mr Buthelezi said their supporters should benefit by the culmination of their struggle.

### Delegation Members Named

MB0103095094 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0935 GMT 1 Mar 94

[Text] Durban March 1 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] delegations, headed by Presidents Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi, began closed-door talks at a Durban hotel at 11.15am. Officials from both parties said the talks could last several hours.

The ANC and IFP presidents arrived separately at the venue just before 10am. Mr Mandela and Mr Buthelezi shook hands and posed for photographers shortly before their meeting began.

The ANC's delegation included: Natal premier candidate Jacob Zuma; Southern Natal ANC Chairman Jeff Radebe; Midlands, Southern, and Northern Natal ANC secretaries, Sifiso Nkabinde, S'bu Ndebele and Senzo Mchunu respectively; and NEC [National Executive Committee] member Sydney Mufamadi.

Among the IFP representatives were: National Chairman Frank Mdlalose; National spokesman Ziba Jiyane; Women's Brigade Chairperson Faith Gasa; kwa-Zulu Minister of Education Lionel Mtshali; his deputy V T Zulu; and Zulu royal family member Prince Gideon Zulu.



**IFP Proposes Postponement of Natal/KwaZulu Poll***MB2802145694 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1312 GMT 28 Feb 94***[Report by Craig Doonan]**

**[Text]** Durban Feb 28 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] Central Committee member Farouk Cassim says a proposal to postpone elections in Natal/kwaZulu is aimed at preventing spiralling political conflict and avoiding a total constitutional deadlock.

Mr Cassim confirmed on Monday [28 February] that he had tabled surprise proposals to a parliamentary committee last week, but added they had not yet been officially adopted by the IFP, but "this can become the IFP's line".

The African National Congress [ANC] in Natal immediately rejected the postponement of elections—"April 27 is non-negotiable," said provincial spokesman Dumisani Makhaye. "If you tamper with that date you'll be unleashing forces that will destroy everything in this country," he said.

Mr Cassim said the proposals would be discussed at an IFP Central Committee meeting in Ulundi on Monday night.

In terms of the suggestions, the April elections should be postponed in Natal/kwaZulu while they go ahead in the rest of the country.

An interim administration, of which kwaZulu would be one component, should be put in place in Natal. The other components could be nominated by the state president or whoever is in authority, said Mr Cassim. "The people of Natal should then be allowed to develop a provincial constitution and then put this to a referendum."

The IFP would, however, draw up this constitution which would have to be accepted by a 60 percent majority, he explained. "Then within 90 days, an election would take place and we would then join the rest of the country on the basis of a constitution that has the support of the people of this, the second most populous region in the country."

The IFP believed it would win a "clear majority" in a referendum of this sort, he added. Mr Cassim said the proposals were important as time was running out. "If you can't stop time, the best thing is to take part of the process out of time constraints. The ANC says it will bend over backwards and the fact is that we must find a negotiated settlement. It would be wrong for us to stop the rest of the country if they're ready. Equally, it would be wrong to force an equally important province to hurry along to something it has been opposed to all along. Rather than adding towards conflict, it might be necessary to have an alternative approach... and prevent a total deadlock and impasse."

Mr Makhaye, meanwhile, charged that the IFP was trying to buy time after having isolated itself from the country's negotiation process. "The patience of our people is not endless. But what has held them back from venting their anger is precisely because people are focusing on the April 27 democratic elections. I personally think the time has now come to move forward to democracy with or without the IFP or those wanting a volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland]. We can't bend over until we break our spines."

**Further on Proposal***MB2802132094 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
28 Feb 94 pp 1, 3***[Report by Chris Whitfield, political correspondent]**

**[Text]** The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has launched a bid to have the election postponed in kwaZulu/Natal and for a referendum to be held on a provincial constitution it would compile.

In terms of the IFP's surprise proposals put to a parliamentary committee, an election in the province could be delayed by more than a year. The move—the latest in a long series of initiatives from Ulundi designed to shift the direction of the transition—comes with ANC [African National Congress] president Nelson Mandela and IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi scheduled to hold a highly important meeting tomorrow. The fact that Mandela initiated the meeting and was prepared to travel to Durban is being seen in some IFP circles as an indication that the ANC might be prepared to make further concessions to the IFP and its Freedom Alliance (FA) partners.

However, one senior Government negotiator was highly sceptical last night, saying. "I think we are just going to have to resign ourselves to an election without the IFP or the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front]." There is increasing speculation that Bophuthatswana—its administration reportedly crumbling under civil service strikes—might come into a settlement. Today Parliament begins a three-day session in which amendments to the Interim Constitution agreed by the Negotiating Council will be passed. The amendments were designed to lure the FA—including the IFP—into a political settlement but have been bluntly rejected by the dissenting parties.

Chief Whip of Parliament Alex von Breda said last night it was technically possible for additional amendments to be made to the Interim Constitution and approved by Parliament if they were agreed to today or tomorrow.

IFP members of the parliamentary standing committee on constitutional matters said they had "given notice of intent" by tabling a document on Friday spelling out proposals in terms of which kwaZulu/Natal would be handled as a special case. The IFP hoped these proposals would be included as amendments to the Interim Constitution.



The IFP proposals include:

- The Interim Constitution would have no force in kwaZulu/Natal until the province had adopted its own constitution.
- The kwaZulu/Natal Joint Executive Authority (JEA) would maintain legislative and executive control of the province until it had adopted a new constitution for the province.
- An administrator-general for the province be appointed by the State President.
- Existing civil servants in kwaZulu/Natal within 12 months, providing it had been approved by 60 percent of voters in the province.
- The election in kwaZulu/Natal would take place no less than 90 days after the adoption of the constitution.

#### De Klerk Addresses Special Session of Parliament

##### Comments on Trilateral Talks

MB2802125994 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1243 GMT 28 Feb 94

[Report by D. van Zyl]

[Text] Cape Town Feb 28 SAPA—The talks between the government and members of the Freedom Alliance had reached "a bit of a standstill", President F W de Klerk said on Monday. On his way to addressing a special three-day parliamentary session, he told pressmen that the South African Government still had more to give in the negotiations and wanted to give more. "Time will tell".

South Africa had reached the end of one chapter of negotiations, after which "fundamental negotiations will still take place", which was neither good nor bad news.

He felt the constitutional and electoral amendments to be considered by Parliament in the special session addressed the core of the matters about which negotiations had been conducted. But "you can bring a horse to water but you can't make it drink".

On Tuesday's scheduled talks between ANC [African National Congress] President Mr Nelson Mandela and IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] head Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, he said: "I hope it goes well". The two leaders should have met more often before now.

##### Supports Recognition of Zulu Kingdom

MB2802145454 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1321 GMT 28 Feb 94

[Text] Parliament Feb 28 SAPA—The status and position of the Zulu king had to be elevated above party politics, and the monarchy secured through effective constitutional safeguards, the state president, Mr F W de Klerk, said on Monday [28 February].

Addressing a special session of Parliament, he said he understood the concerns of King Goodwill Zwelithini and his people on the future of the Zulu monarchy. The government and the National Party supported the view that the Zulu kingdom should be given constitutional recognition. "The Zulu kingdom is recognised by us as a unique reality. It has a proud history and plays an important role in the life of the Zulu nation."

Mr de Klerk said the monarchy could be secured either in a constitution for kwaZulu/Natal or in the national constitution, or both. The government had been involved in serious and in-depth discussions on the issue of the Zulu monarchy but no specific agreement had yet been reached. However, negotiation would continue until agreement was reached.

##### Says Election Date Nonnegotiable

MB2802142994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 1400 GMT 28 Feb 94

[Text] The state president, Mr. F. W. de Klerk, says the government is determined to go ahead with the April election, irrespective of whether the Freedom Alliance participates. Mr. de Klerk was speaking during a joint session of the special parliamentary sitting that opened today. He said any attempts to disrupt the election would be strongly opposed. This week's special parliamentary sitting is aimed at removing the Freedom Alliance's objections to the constitution.

Mr. de Klerk said the latest amendments removed any reasonable excuse for nonparticipation in the election. He said the government would use every possible means, including the security forces, against any party wanting to achieve its goals by unconstitutional methods. Mr. de Klerk said parties aiming at secession or the illegal takeover of state or municipal authority should not have any illusions about the consequences of their actions and the role of the security forces.

##### ANC List of Regional Candidates Published

MB2502154894 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL &  
GUARDIAN in English 25 Feb-3 Mar 94 pp 18, 19

[Paid advertisement by African National Congress]

[Text] These are the people who will bring jobs, peace and housing to the regions.

"We give you our pledge that we will work together with you to make a better life for all of us. We'll work hard to create new jobs and build houses. To end discrimination. To give women the rightful place. And to bring peace back to our communities by putting an end to crime and violence"—Tokyo Sexwale, Ngoako Ramatlhodi, Patrick Lekota, Matthew Phosa, Popo Molefe.

##### PWV REGIONAL AND LEGISLATURE LIST

Tokyo Sexwale

## PWV PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE LIST

1. Sexwale Tokyo
2. Bapela Obed
3. McBride Robert
4. Masondo Amos
5. Mamoepe Ronnie
6. Mashatile Paul
7. Ms Duarte Jessie
8. Mofokeng Dan
9. Motshekga Mathole
10. Gungubele Mondli
11. Ms Fubbs Joan
12. Turok Ben
13. Ngwenya Steward
14. Ms Hanekom Trish
15. Ms Metcalfe Mary
16. Shiceka Sicelo
17. Moleketi Jabu
18. Cachalia Feroz
19. Jacobs Ignatius
20. Ms Mokonyane Nomvula
21. Ms Kgoali Joyce
22. Coovadia Cassim
23. Ms Coleman Audrey
24. Mavuso Vusi
25. Mdakane Richard
26. Mncube Mthetheleli
27. Ms Shiceka Mandisa
28. Ms Jacobus Loretta
29. Fowler Trevor
30. Ms Creecy Barbara
31. Mabaso Bob
32. Ms Maseko Lindiwe
33. Ms Weinberg Sheila
34. Bokaba Johannes
35. Dangor Mohammed
36. Sogoni Elliot
37. Ebrahim Hassen
38. Klaas Kaizer
39. Ngcobo Chris
40. Radebe Mbongeni
41. Ms Keane Susan
42. Ms Sadek Safoora
43. Ms Dladla Regina
44. Skosana Peter
45. Nkondo Curtis
46. Ms Magubane Nomopo
47. Seloane Mike
48. Tsotetsi Godfrey
49. Ms Nduzuta Refiloe
50. Msane Amon
51. Monareng Oupa
52. Ms Zulu Lindiwe
53. Cohen Leon
54. Feinstein Andrew
55. Ms Ndzanga Rita
56. Maleofane Pule
57. Makgothi Henry
58. Ms Millard Karensa
59. Mbatha Valentine

60. Lephunya Patrick
61. Ms Mazibuko Faith
62. Serote Wally
63. Jardine Bill
64. Queen Mashiloane Faith
65. Mkonto Khaya
66. Fluak Patrick
67. Ms Oliphant Daisy
68. Dinat Issy
69. Skosana Andries
70. Ms Ramodibe Dorothy
71. Dewar Graham
72. Mokoro Jeffrey
73. Rabothatha Moses
74. Ramokgopa Nat
75. Isaac Ivor
76. Malindi Gcina
77. Moosa Moasheen
78. Rex Grant
79. Mashitisho Dan
80. Mokone Andrew
81. Mayekiso Mzwanele
82. Ms Diseko Ohara
83. Ms Xingwana Lulama
84. Ms Schreiner Barbara
85. Ms Mayathula Nyandi
86. Ms Mjijir Nonhlanhla

## PWV REGIONAL LIST FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

1. Niehaus Carl
2. Love Janet
3. Mokoena Aubrey
4. Nkomo Abe
5. Coleman Max
6. Saloojee Cassim
7. Kekana Ned
8. Mohammed Ismael Prof
9. Jassat Essop
10. Shabangu Susan
11. Thabethe Elizabeth
12. Hani Limpho
13. Montsisi Dan
14. Gxowa Bertha
15. Chikane Moses
16. Mafolo Titus
17. Chiba Isu Laloo
18. Jana Priscilla
19. Saloojee Ram
20. Hajaij Fatima
21. Nel Andries
22. Mahlangu Isaac
23. Vadi Ismael
24. Turok Mary
25. Vilakazi Bavumile
26. Selebi Jackie
27. Cachalia Ismael
28. Cachalia Amina
29. Zondo Paul
30. Chohan Fatima



31. Ntingane Nkele
32. Matsoso Jahannes
33. Adam Rehana
34. Moola Moosa
35. Woodington Alfred
36. Maunye Maggie
37. Phutini Dumisa
38. Naidoo Indres
39. Dladla Eunice
40. Pillay Vella
41. Ngwenya Ntsiki
42. McDonald Faith

**NORTHERN TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL  
LEGISLATURE LIST**

1. Ngoako Ramathlodi
2. Seth Ntai
3. Thabadiawa Mafumadi
4. Benny Boshielo
5. Joe Phaahla
6. Aboobaker Dada
7. Ms Dikeledi Magadzi
8. Norman Mashabane
9. George Mashamba
10. M. Thobejane
11. Edgar Mushwana
12. Saad Cachalia
13. Ackson Malatjie
14. Kennedy Phalandza
15. Cassel Mathale
16. Ms Nyama Koti
17. Ms Maris-Stella S. Mabitjie
18. Ms Helen Malebana
19. Ms Hunadi Mateme
20. Ms Vuledzani Bulala
21. J Dombo
22. Prof. Burgers
23. Ms J.J. Ndimande
24. Robert Malavi
25. Moses Motshekga
26. Ms Elizabeth Pilusa
27. Phineas Sekonye
28. David Nkoana
29. Ms Maite Maruthe
30. Mannie Kriel
31. Robinson Ramaite
32. Ms Sheila Sithole
33. Elias Nong
34. Robert Tooley
35. Aaron Motswaledi
36. Ms Constance Nkuna
37. Pandelani Ramagoma
38. Chief M.S. Bungeni
39. Chief Solly Sekhororo
40. King Kenny Tshivhase

**NORTHERN TRANSVAAL REGIONAL LIST FOR  
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

1. Collins Chabane
2. Dean Farisani

3. Ms Joyce Mabhudafasi
4. Ms Wendy Mayimele
5. Ms Maite Mohale
6. M.G. Mushwana
7. Louis Mnguni
8. A.D. Zitha
9. M. Nwendamutsu
10. Ahmed Omar
11. Ms Catherine Mabuza
12. D.M. Davhana
13. Chief Mokoena
14. F.C. Fankomo
15. Ms Josephine Tshivhase
16. N.M. Tsheole
17. M.G. Ligege
18. Chief Netshimbupfe
19. Collins Ramusi
20. Ms Irene Mutshila

**EASTERN TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL  
LEGISLATURE LIST**

1. Matthew Phosa
2. J.J. M'abena
3. Jaques Modipane
4. Ms Elsie Coleman
5. January Che Masilela
6. Craig Padayachee
7. Ms Thoko Mabena
8. E.N. Ginindza
9. S. Mabona
10. Ms Cynthia Sekgobela
11. V.V. Windvoel
12. Ms Candith Marhego
13. Phillip Radebe
14. Ms Mirriot Vilakazi
15. D.S. Mkhwanazi
16. M. Lackson
17. V.S. Mahlangu
18. Steven Mabuyisa
19. Tolo Tsietsi
20. David Mabuza
21. Ms Sibongile Manana
22. Clyde Morgan
23. Ms M. Matsimela
24. Joseph Mbazima
25. Wilson Mudau
26. Ms Anna Khoza
27. Eric Mabuza
28. Queen V.S. Vilankolo
29. Ms J. Nthuli
30. Meshack Malinga

**EASTERN TRANSVAAL REGIONAL LIST FOR  
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

1. Fish Mahlalela
2. Johannes Ka Shabangu
3. Ms F.S. Baloyi
4. Garth Mngomezulu
5. Ms Emma Phakathi
6. S.M. Gininda



7. S.M. Mgidi
8. Ms M.B. Nduli
9. Isaac Vilakazi
10. George Mohlamonyane
11. Ms Priscilla Sekgobela
12. Piet Mathebe
13. David Marsh
14. Ms Irene Madida

#### NORTH WEST REGIONAL AND LEGISLATURE LIST

1. Popo Molefe
2. Rocky Malebane Metsing
3. Ms Ziphora Tumagole
4. Joe Selau
5. Darkie Africa
6. Percy Dyonase
7. Lungile Dantjie
8. Johannes Tselapedi
9. Zakes Tolo
10. Backos Mahlangu
11. Ms Mmabokoene Gaoretelewe
12. Ms Riani De Wet
13. Peter Magano
14. Roopa Satish
15. Ms Balani Nomazotsho
16. Ms Rachel Rasmeni
17. Jerry Thibedi
18. Ms Sarah Mereothle
19. Ms Nondyebo Mathole
20. Star Vilakazi
21. Paul Sefularo
22. Raymond Motsape
23. Ms Nomvula Hlongwane
24. Martin Kascas
25. Jeremiah B. Mashamaite
26. Ms Cecilia Wessie
27. Moeti Moiloa
28. Windvoel Windy Skhosana
29. Job Mokgoro
30. Surty Anver
31. Jobosus Jake Maseka
32. Solly Rasmeni
33. Ms Mary Mamathledi
34. Ms Sylvis Benjamin

#### NORTH WEST REGIONAL LIST FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

1. Louw Sam
2. Ms Maine Sophy
3. Rev Peter Moatshe
4. Khasu Jomo
5. Ntaopane Tsediso
6. Ms Mahlangu Gwen
7. Kwauwe Oupa
8. Lockey Desmond
9. Ms Setherma Edna
10. Serfontein Jan
11. Ms Mathole Nodyebo
12. Molewa Bernard Gilbert

13. Chauke Patrick
14. Phiri Thimophy
15. Motsape Patrice
16. Ms Maloney Lorna
17. Ms Nkaktlo Sarah

#### ORANGE FREE STATE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE LIST

1. Patrick Terror Lekota
2. Ace Magehula
3. Solomon Gregory Nthatisi
4. Pat Matosa
5. Kaizer Sebethelo
6. Cas Human
7. Ms Anna Buthelezi
8. Motlalepule Chabaku Ms
9. Mxolisi Dukwana
10. Mike Atolo
11. Tate Makgoe
12. Vax Mayekiso
13. T.S. Belot
14. Emma Mareka Ms
15. Violet Phohleli Ms
16. Ouma Motsumi Ms
17. H. Lerm
18. Joe Mafereka
19. Eric Mahabane
20. Papi Kganare
21. Senorita Ntlabathi
22. Benny Kotswane
23. Neo Masithela
24. Queen Mashelane Ms.
25. A. Marais
26. Bernard Mononyane
27. Ms Zanele Gwele
28. Chief Lekunuta Mota
29. Tsiki Mare
30. Mmathokwana Mopedi Ms
31. Leon Dithebe
32. Bojosi Moadira Ms
33. Busi Malepane

#### ORANGE FREE STATE REGIONAL LIST FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

1. Sekhopy Malebo
2. Ms Patricia Coetzee
3. Dirk Du Toit
4. Ms Maureen Madumise
5. Leeuw J. Serake
6. Casca Mokitlane
7. Dingani Zingile
8. Ms Beatrice Maarshoff
9. John Modisanyane
10. Steve Pholela
11. Ntsiki Mashimbye
12. Webster Mfebe
13. Lebona Holoma
14. Ms Margaret Lesia
15. Ms Isabella Winky Direko

Here is our list of candidates who will work with you to make a better life for all.

These men and women come from all walks of life and have been nominated by hundreds of individuals and organisations. They live in your community, so they understand your problems from first hand experience.

That's why you can trust the ANC [African National Congress] to put in place a plan that will work for you. On April 27, vote for the ANC. It's time we had a government that's on the side of the people.

A better life for all. Working together for jobs, peace and freedom. Issued by ANC, DIP, P.O. Box 61884, Marshalltown, 2107

#### **Mandela Says ANC Supports Apolitical Defense Force**

*MB0103073894 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0700 GMT 1 Mar 94*

[Text] Pretoria March 1 SAPA—Conflict would probably persist in South Africa for a number of years and the South African Defence Force [SADF] had a role to play in this regard, African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela told the Defence Command Council. An SADF statement quoted Mr Mandela as telling the council on February 23 that the country's socio-economic backlog and the inability of any government to fulfil expectations meant it was probable that a measure of instability would persist for a number of years.

Mr Mandela expressed his appreciation of the valuable work performed by the SADF in the interests of peace, the statement said. He pronounced his satisfaction with the growing credibility and acceptability of the SADF in black townships, it added.

The statement quoted Mr Mandela as saying the ANC shared the vision of an apolitical, professional and effective defence force acceptable to and representative of the people of South Africa. The national defence force should not be loyal to any political party, including the ANC, but to the state and the people of South Africa.

Mr Mandela said the ANC was sensitive to the position of the commandos and would not like anything done that might alienate them, according to the SADF statement.

#### **Less Than Half of Peace Force To Be Ready by Elections**

*MB2802165794 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1624 GMT 28 Feb 94*

[Report by A Thomson]

[Text] Bloemfontein Feb 28 SAPA—Fewer than half the planned 10,000 members of the National Peacekeeping Force are being trained, Liaison Officer Col Coenir van

Rensburg told SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news on Monday. He said there was not enough time to train the rest. Only 4,326 men are being trained, about 3,260 at De Brug in Bloemfontein and the remainder at Koeberg near Cape Town. The force was established to maintain law and order at polling booths during the April elections.

#### **National Peacekeeping Force Budget Reported**

*MB0103114994 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1128 GMT 1 Mar 94*

[Text] Johannesburg March 1 SAPA—The National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) being trained for the April elections will cost R[Rand]130m [million], according to the NPKF's budget proposal. The NPKF budget was due to be tabled on Tuesday at the Cape Town sitting of the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) whose subcommittee on defence devised the spending estimates.

The budget makes provision for R50m to be spent on personnel costs until the end of march and another R80m to be spent on equipment and logistics. The budget is based on a force of 10,713.

The De Brug contingent comprises 1,062 personnel drawn from the South African Defence Force, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK; ANC military wing], the Transkei Defence Force with a smaller number drawn from the South African Police, Venda Defence Force and Ciskei Defence Force with 190 each. Another intake to Koeberg comprises 1,182 people.

The budget includes catering at R11.51 per peacekeeper, camping equipment, 442 vehicles of which 125 are replacements issued by the South African Army, telecommunications equipment valued at about R4.5m, uniforms costing about R6m and various types of riot equipment.

#### **Kriel Welcomes Mandela's Efforts To Control Members**

*MB2802153194 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1458 GMT 28 Feb 94*

[Report by Lorraine Braid]

[Text] Cape Town Feb 28 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela's "eventual" decision that ANC members should behave themselves at rallies was welcome, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said at a press conference on Monday [28 February]. "The National Party is not the only party suffering because the ANC cannot control its supporters. It will also be interesting to see if Mr Mandela takes action against his supporters who don't heed his words. A large number of ANC supporters have been found guilty of various crimes, like smuggling weapons and murder, and no steps have yet been taken against them."

He hoped to make known details of a pact with neighbouring "Frontline" states soon about arms smuggling



into South Africa. "We are negotiating with Mozambique, Swaziland and Lesotho, and although these things take time we are making progress."

#### **Warns of ANC, IFP, Far Right Violence**

*MB2802153394 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1444 GMT 28 Feb 94*

[Report by Lorraine Braid]

[Text] Cape Town Feb 28 SAPA—A tough programme to ensure law and order would be implemented by the National Party [NP] after the election, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said on Monday [28 February].

Speaking at a press conference, he said when the NP could no longer be accused of a lack of legitimacy, more severe punishments would be put on the statute books and more prisons built to jail criminals. "We will improve South African Police [SAP]-community relations because we believe therein lies the answer to bring down the crime rate. We will also recruit more force members and improve their training as well as provide even better technical equipment."

An unfortunate culture of violence had been created in South Africa through intolerance, intimidation and uncontrolled supporters. In this, he said, the ANC [African National Congress] had to be singled out as the main threat to the democratic process. But the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and far right-wing also seemed to be vying for this unenviable position. "Together, their political intolerance and violence threatens to destabilise the transition to democracy and can, if allowed to continue unchecked, create a bloodstained election."

The ten major threats to democracy—in which Mr Kriel said the ANC, IFP and far right played leading or prominent roles—were political intolerance, uncontrollable supporters, intimidation, no-go areas, illegal weapons, war talk, demonisation of the SAP, murder of policemen, extremism and mass action. "If these organisations use violence to either win an election or reach political objectives, how will they act after gaining victory against their political opponents and when in control of the state's security organisations?"

#### **ANC Objects to Right-Wing Military Training in N. Natal**

*MB0103120494 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1142 GMT 1 Mar 94*

[Text] Cape Town March 1 SAPA—Between 500 and 1,000 people were being trained and armed in Northern Natal every fortnight, ANC [African National Congress] Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa, told the Transitional Executive Committee on Tuesday. He said people in the Umfolozi area were being armed by white conservative farmers who were assisting in training them.

The only objective could be to serve the stated goal by certain parties that there would be no election allowed in

the territory. "The activities clearly show something is afoot in preparing a number of people who are fully armed, probably to launch an attack on people going to vote."

Mr Ramaphosa quoted from a letter received from a local chief in December. "It demonstrates the problems we will face in Natal," he said. Guns were being deployed throughout the territory.

#### **Boer Commando Members Fortify Municipal Offices**

*MB2802121694 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1141 GMT 28 Feb 94*

[Text] Rayton Feb 28 SAPA—Armed Boerecommando [Boer Commando] members fortified Rayton's municipal offices with sandbags and razor wire on Monday [28 February]—but a special town council meeting resolved hours later that the barricades should be removed by the commando members. Pretoria Boerecommando Commandant Willem Ratte said the fortification of the town's municipal offices would hopefully be one of the first steps towards a volkstaat [homeland].

The offices had been barricaded at the request of the local community, he said. But Town Clerk Nick Ebersohn said he first heard about the erection of the barricades at 3.15am on Monday. "At that time, it did not seem opportune to tell the people not to do it," said Mr Ebersohn.

Rayton's seven councillors were all independents, he said. He would not be drawn on whether Rayton supported the volkstaat movement. Rayton is situated about 30km east of Pretoria in an area marked by rightwing activity. Radio Pretoria's Donkerhoek site is about 10km from the town.

Speaking on Radio Pretoria on Monday, Cmdt Ratte said the volkstaat would stand or fall at local government level. "I am convinced that if we can't even restore democracy at local government level, we won't be able to do so at national level."

"If communities like Rayton and Akasia and others clearly adopt standpoints against the government's threat of forcing undemocratic bodies on them, it can be the start of the volkstaat, and I am convinced it will be the start of the volkstaat."

Cmdt Ratte said the government had issued a threat that all town councils would be forced to disband and become part of non-democratic forums. "The people of Rayton said that, just like akasia, they were not prepared to submit to these threats, and they refused to disband their democratically elected council."

Just because Rayton was small did not mean it was unimportant. "It is especially at local government level that the volkstaat will stand or fall."

Pretoria Boercommando members barricaded Akasia's council offices on February 14 to "protect the complex until Akasia's incorporation into a future volkstaat", Akasia Management Committee Chairman Louis Meynardt said at the time.

Akasia is 15km north of Pretoria.

#### **MK Members Open Private Security Firm in Township**

*MB2702090394 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Feb 94 p 5*

[Report by Ryan Cresswell]

[Text] A security firm run by Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK, armed wing of the African National Congress] commanders and manned by MK soldiers is operating in a township on the edge of Johannesburg. Five MK commanders have capitalised on their training in Angola and the former Soviet Union to go into business. The MK officers—together with legal, commercial and human resource specialists—founded Alexandra Business Holdings several months ago with the aim of employing MK returnees. They went into partnership with the established Security Operations Group and obtained the backing of ANC [African National Congress] deputy secretary general Jacob Zuma.

This week, the group launched its first security firm and negotiations for the formation of another four companies are under way. The guards, armed with revolvers and shotguns, will soon start protecting trucks in Alexandra and industries on the outskirts of the township. The firm has already signed to protect trucks belonging to soft drink giant Amalgamated Beverages Industries.

Alexandra Business Holdings chairman Sam Buthelezi said the company planned to use an "empowerment strategy" to contribute towards more stable and harmonious communities.

Director Mandla Maseko is still MK chief of staff in Alexandra and was trained in Angola and the Ukraine before doing time on Robben Island. "Guerrilla training is an advantage in this type of work, but extra security training is necessary," he said.

#### **IEC To Probe Discarded Bags of ID Applications**

*MB2502145094 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 25 Feb-3 Mar 94 p 2*

[Report by Ferial Haffajee]

[Text] Three refuse bags filled with torn-up ID application forms have been found at a Department of Home Affairs office—prompting an Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] probe into possible official sabotage of the election process.

The remains of the completed forms, with photographs and fingerprints, were found in the yard of a Home

Affairs office in Lenasia, near Johannesburg. They have been seen and photographed by the MAIL & GUARDIAN. The ID applications are largely those of African domestic workers and the residents of three squatter camps in the Lenasia area. The ANC [African National Congress] says they are likely to be ANC supporters. "This has very serious implications. It can suppress our capacity to muster votes," said Issu Chiba, chairman of the local ANC branch.

The IEC confirmed that the documents were authentic and not "innocent refuse". The IEC is now investigating whether Home Affairs officials are sabotaging the process or guilty of "inefficiency and negligence". A Home Affairs representative said if the allegations were proven to be true, the department would take "the strongest possible steps" against the staff responsible. The find follows a SUNDAY NATION expose last August of Home Affairs officials in Barberton, Eastern Transvaal, who had burnt a pile of ID books. ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa called this "gross sabotage of the elections process".

This week the ANC called for independent monitoring of the issuing of IDs and temporary voter cards in the run-up to the elections. The latest find took place when Lenasia ANC branch member Batista Mokwena investigated complaints from applicants who had waited months for their IDs and found the application forms and other documents in a bin at the Home Affairs offices.

The torn-up application forms had been filled out, fingerprinted, stamped and signed by clerks before being thrown away. Other documents of applicants, including original birth certificates and photographs, were also discarded. Mokwena had been posted outside the Home Affairs office to assist droves of people plying ANC branch offices with requests for help in applying for IDs. He discovered the discarded forms after investigating the large number of applicants who had been told there was no record of their applications.

Most of the destroyed applications were made in January and February this year and appear to belong primarily to domestic workers and squatter residents from three squatter camps in the area. Both the Department of Home Affairs and the IEC have sent investigating teams to Lenasia and much of the evidence has already been handed over to the commission. Complaints about the Home Affairs staffers in Lenasia surfaced early this year. Shan Balton, of the local ANC branch, met Home Affairs officials in January to complain that most of the Lenasia clerks did not speak a vernacular language and that free photographs were not being provided.

"The problems did not stop and we decided to put a volunteer in the Home Affairs office to assist with forms," said Balton. "If this is happening in Lenasia, what's happening in small rural towns?" He added: "There is a problem with the absolute control that Home



Affairs has over the issuing of IDs and temporary voter cards. They need independent people in the offices."

#### **Ballot Procedures for April Election Reviewed**

*MB0103111294 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
1 Mar 94 p 6*

[Report by Jacqueline Myburgh in the "Election 94 Countdown" column]

[Text] Open up the newspaper you're busy reading and measure it from top to bottom. That, plus another two centimetres, is what a ballot paper for the National Assembly election will measure. With 60 cm ballot papers, 10 different kinds of ballot papers and marking fluid all over our knuckles, the April election is going to be like no other.

Our 80 million ballot papers will fill 10 jumbo jets when they wing their way to South Africa from London where they are being printed. According to the Independent Electoral Commission, no South African firm could handle the printing order and the London firm De La Rue, of Basingstoke, has expertise in printing banknotes, ballot papers and official documents.

Printing will be completed by April 17. The ballot papers will be flown to South Africa under stringent security and be transported to warehouses under surveillance and in the presence of political party officials. Three days before the election they will be transported to secure locations near the voting stations.

Ten different types of ballot paper will be used—one for the National Assembly (the 60 cm one giving details of each political party) and nine for each of the provinces for the provincial legislature elections indicating only the parties contesting the election in each province.

On election day, voters will have both hands dipped into marking fluid which is invisible but shows up under UV lights. That means no one who has been "dipped" can vote again. The dye washes off after about seven days.

#### **Homeland Administrations Said To Be 'Crumbling'**

*MB2702110394 Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION in English 27 Feb 94 p 2*

[Report by Louise Flennegan]

[Text] Homeland administrations are crumbling on the eve of the elections with the public service in Venda almost non-existent and that in Bophuthatswana coming under tremendous strain.

With increasing restlessness among Bophuthatswana civil servants—evident in the homeland this week—there is every possibility that the public sector could soon be hit by a total strike, similar to that which crippled the Venda government. Late this week workers

in the education, finance and audit departments threatened to join the industrial action as postal workers indicated that their strike would continue at least until mid-March.

And as the collapse of the Bophuthatswana administration loomed dangerously close, it emerged that yet another meeting between ANC [African National Congress] president Nelson Mandela and homeland leader Lucas Mangope was in the offing. It is expected that reincorporation of the homeland and free political activity will be high up on the agenda of the meeting, which is scheduled for sometime this week.

Although civil servants in Bophuthatswana have demanded the refund of their pensions, the restlessness seemed to be more a symptom of growing impatience among homeland residents with Mangope's resistance to reincorporation and participation in the Transitional Executive Council. Meanwhile, mediators in the Venda civil servants dispute over the multi-million pension fund scam were this week unable to find state officials to negotiate with as government offices remained deserted. Key government officials were said to have taken refuge in Johannesburg, hundreds of miles away from workers who want the millions of rands, handed out in pensions to senior government staff, to be repaid.

The collapse of key sections of government administration in Venda was precipitated by last week's mass march after which civil servants occupied control centres of sections of the homeland's security forces. Communication links were disrupted and police refused to intervene to restore order.

The civil service in both Ciskei and Transkei also seem to be gripped by uncertainty. "Everyone is panicking," said one Ciskei civil servant. In some offices everything from pens to computers are being stolen by civil servants desperate to make the most of the last few weeks. Officials seconded by South Africa to the homelands are worried about their positions—there are about 360 in Ciskei alone.

In Transkei, seconded officials were told this week that the South African government did not know what would happen to them.

In Ciskei, new cars are allegedly still being handed out to bureaucrats who may no longer have top jobs in May. The Ciskei government recently confirmed the receipt of a fleet of 35 brand-new Ford Mondeo and Lasers for government officials. At R[and]35,000 apiece, that is a total of R1.2-million.

#### **PRC Purchases Property for Embassy in Pretoria**

*MB0103103194 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
1 Mar 94 p 6*

[Report by Norman Chandler]

[Text] The first observers from China, part of the UN team monitoring the election, have arrived in South Africa [SA]. It marks the first occasion on which representatives of the People's Republic of China have taken part officially in South African affairs.

The first two observers arrived last week with Tian Zengpei, Beijing's Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. China made a specific request to the UN that, as one of the permanent members of the UN Security Council, it had a right to take part in the democratic election process in South Africa.

Pretoria and Beijing do not have formal diplomatic relations, but it has been reliably learnt that this is likely to change after the election. At present, the Republic of China (Taiwan) is recognised by Pretoria. Both countries, however, maintain "study centres" in South Africa. The centres are headed by senior career diplomats—the former ambassador to Tanzania, Sun Guotong, heads the Chinese mission in Pretoria—and deal with cultural matters and visa requirements.

China has purchased property for an embassy in Arcadia, Pretoria, as well as a house in the exclusive Waterkloof suburb as its official residence. China is currently mounting a major diplomatic offensive in southern Africa and has in recent months forged trade and cultural links with South Africa.

Various trade fairs have been held in SA and China—the next is to take place in Pretoria in June—while top government officials and trade missions have exchanged visits. Last year, Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Renier Schoeman went to Beijing to formally open a South African "study centre."

South African Press Review for 1 Mar  
MB0103134394

[Editorial Report]

#### THE STAR

Mandela's Call for Peace Prelude to 'Tough Action'—A page-16 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 1 March comments on two "major initiatives" to persuade the Freedom Alliance (FA) to participate in the April election. The first African National Congress (ANC)-National Party (NP) initiative, "which includes a move to extend the election registration deadline—offers the FA an opportunity to reappraise its foolish and dangerous boycott tactic." The second initiative comes from Nelson Mandela, who has said: "I will go down on my knees to beg those who want to drag our country into bloodshed...not to do so." THE STAR believes Mandela's willingness to "adopt the position of supplicant begging for peace should not deceive his political opponents. It is not a sign of weakness, but a move by a strong man to prepare for tough action by showing that he has done his best to reach a compromise and avoid violence. Like the threat to restore the pre-colonial Zulu monarchy, Buthelezi's latest

ploy—of seeking a postponement of the April election in Natal and preserving the status quo there for the immediate future—has no chance of success. By introducing yet another demand, he risks demonstrating beyond doubt that he will do anything to avoid the verdict of the people at the polls. Unless he changes tack, his political epitaph will be that of a spoiler."

#### BUSINESS DAY

Need for Buthelezi 'Conciliatory' Approach—"It took a great deal of humility for Mandela, hardly a humble man, to say at an election rally on Sunday that he would be willing to 'go down on my knees' before Buthelezi to plead with him to join the process," notes Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 1 March in a page-8 editorial. This permits Buthelezi "the opportunity to re-enter the political mainstream with dignity, perhaps even with the aura of a statesman." "What is required of Buthelezi at this stage, however, if he desires a reasonable deal, is that he adopt a more conciliatory attitude towards the process even if he remains dissatisfied with the offer on the table." However, the chances of Buthelezi adopting that approach "seem doubtful," given "the new obstacles he has identified. First he said Inkatha would be unprepared for an April election even if all its constitutional demands were met. He then noted that the king's demands for an autonomous realm were paramount. The portents are not good."

#### SOWETAN

'Good Riddance' to Homelands—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 1 March in a page-8 editorial believes the collapse of the political infrastructure in Venda and Bophuthatswana "was to be expected considering the manner in which the homelands were created. It is a well known fact that the National Party created these tin pots states motivated by the political fraud that they were giving black political status in their 'own homes'. The so-called independent black states also deprived millions of people of their South African citizenship." It is well to bid the homelands "good riddance" since the lives of many have been "wrecked and millions of rand have been wasted on the homelands."

#### CAPE TIMES

'Colonels' Conspiracy' Threatens Country—Gerald Shaw writes in his "Political Survey" column on page 6 of Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 25 February: "A military coup is not on the cards; neither is a civil war, we may hope, but there are elements in the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front] and the Inkatha Freedom Party whose efforts to upset the apple cart should be taken seriously." Shaw writes that according to the weekend newspaper RAPPORT, "the new conspiracy—let us call it the Colonels' conspiracy—is taking shape in extreme secrecy, with generals Viljoen and Groenewald and other Volksfront leaders apparently not in the picture." Now the "claim for the restoration of the Zulu kingdom's 1834 boundaries, however it originated, is ripe for exploitation by the dark forces on the Right, and



so is the drive to rally traditionalist Zulus behind King Goodwill Zwelithini and declare a Natal/kwaZulu UDI [unilateral declaration of independence]. This conscious exploitation of Zulu national pride has added an explosive element to a readily combustible mixture."

#### **CITY PRESS**

**Stop Promises of Afrikaner Homeland**—"While we support the efforts being made to bring Inkatha and the

rightwingers on board the election train, we must question the wisdom of promising some Afrikaners a volkstaat [homeland]," declares a page-14 editorial in Johannesburg **CITY PRESS** in English on 27 February. "Whatever the motives of the ANC are in this regard, we believe they are playing dangerous games by making the rightwingers even remotely believe they can have their own homeland." "Afrikaners, like it or not, are now part of a heterogeneous but unitary South Africa."

## Angola

### Correspondent Reports Some Progress at Talks

*MB2802210094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Feb 94*

[Report by correspondent Pedro Manuel in Lusaka]

[Text] Good evening! Some progress has been reached in the discussions of specific principles and modalities on national reconciliation. Some sources said today that agreement had been reached in more than half of the issues on specific principles and modalities. The sources said agreements had been reached on issues, such as administrative centralization and the participation of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in the country's administration. What now remains is the definition of the percentage of UNITA's participation in the central and provincial governments and the news media. Other issues still to be discussed are connected with the Constitution of the Republic, the granting of a special status to Jonas Savimbi, and the recovery of UNITA's property.

Meanwhile, another reliable source in the peace talks neither confirmed nor denied this information. He said, however, that an agreement on specific principles and modalities could be reached this week. If this agreement is reached, the parties will once and for all resolve the national reconciliation issue. Once this is done, the peace talks will have practically been concluded, since the next issue will be the mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission, which is already at an advanced stage. A special envoy of Bill Clinton arrives in Lusaka tomorrow to work for some days with Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, to prepare U.S. participation in economic and humanitarian assistance to Angola after the coming into force of the cease-fire. Bill Clinton's special envoy is expected to meet with [words indistinct].

Here in Lusaka, reports say the government has already reached an agreement with the mediators and observers on all issues [words indistinct] by the mediators on specific principles and modalities on national reconciliation, but UNITA has not yet [words indistinct]. It worked alone during the second half of this afternoon to once again examine the document from the mediators and observers.

### UNITA's Valentim: Government Lacks Seriousness

*MB0103063194 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 1 Mar 94*

[Text] The search for peace continues in the Zambian capital. The peace talks are to continue today with a second reading of the general document on national reconciliation that has been presented by the mediators. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and government teams held a plenary

meeting yesterday, but no one knows what kind of progress may have been made.

Meanwhile, UNITA Information Secretary Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim yesterday accused the Luanda Government of lacking seriousness in its approach to the national reconciliation dossier. Speaking to a Portuguese radio station, that UNITA official said that the central and provincial government posts Luanda intends to give UNITA amount to nothing more than a joke. UNITA has been asking for greater participation in the country's administrative organs as a [word indistinct] of its commitment to the Lusaka peace talks [words indistinct].

### UNITA Attacks Government Forces in Cuanza Sul

*MB2802203494 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Feb 94*

[Report by correspondent Neto Mwakazumba in Cuanza Sul]

[Text] Early this morning the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] carried out a violent attack on government forces in Ebo District. Bloody clashes are continuing. This was revealed by Antonio Augusto Torcato, deputy governor of Cuanza Sul for military issues. Speaking at a ceremony marking the 18th founding anniversary of the national police today, he said government forces stationed in the province are ready to neutralize any UNITA attempt. It will be recalled that over the weekend Cuanza Sul Provincial Governor Francisco Jose Ramos da Cruz condemned the infiltration of UNITA armed men in (Ambuiva), Seles District, as well as in the capitals of Porto Amboim and Sumbe districts, with the aim of raiding Sumbe and preventing free movement along the Porto Amboim-Luanda national road.

### Government Soldiers Reportedly Training in Portugal

*MB2802124894 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Feb 94*

[Text] Reliable sources in Soyo today told the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel that Portugal is once again granting military assistance to Jose Eduardo dos Santos' regime. It has been reported that 143 soldiers belonging to Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola forces are presently receiving technical training in military academies and schools of the Portuguese army in Portugal. The residents of Soyo categorically condemn such conduct of the Portuguese Government.

### UNITA's Savimbi Opens Seminar in Huambo 22 Feb

*MB0103083894 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 1 Mar 94*

[Excerpts] His Excellency Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola



[UNITA] president, presided over the opening of a four-day UNITA General Secretariat methodological seminar. This four-day seminar was the first of a series of three to be held this year. It closed on 26 February and was attended by 73 UNITA officials from Benguela, Bie, Cuanza Sul, Cunene, Moxico, and Huambo Provinces. The meeting discussed a number of issues connected with party operations. Lourenco Bento, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockatoo correspondent in Huambo, has sent us this report:

[Begin Bento recording] [words indistinct] in addition to the government [as heard] delegates and guests, Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] General Staff officials, and party leadership officials. The [opening ceremony] at the municipal administration conference hall was chaired by UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, who invited those present to pay a deserved homage to the late Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, Africa's greatest man and a close friend of UNITA. [passage omitted]

Our beloved President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi then introduced Engineer (Plaques), mayor of the city of Huambo, to those present at the meeting. [passage omitted]

Addressing this methodological seminar of the UNITA General Secretariat, President Dr. Jonas Savimbi began by describing Angola as a [word indistinct] country facing complex problems [words indistinct] Dr. Savimbi also mentioned the irreparable losses of UNITA Vice President Engineer Jeremias Chitunda, General Mango Alicerces, and Engineer Elias Salupeto Pena, who were massacred by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] in Luanda in 1992. [passage omitted]

Our beloved president also talked about our country's economic situation. In an allusion to injustices and the depletion of the country's economic resources by the regime currently in power, he described Angola as a [country that is richer than its own people]. He accused the MPLA-PT and its officials of continuing to be unwavering and intolerant communists. He promised that UNITA will continue to abide by principles of openness and tolerance.

The UNITA president noted once again that Huambo must not be the [headquarters] of Angola's division. Huambo is just a rearguard base so they do not kill all of us, Dr. Jonas Savimbi said. He called on the cadres [to be organized] and to look after human and material resources. This four-day seminar ended 26 February.

During the seminar, the cadres discussed with honesty and in depth the problems faced by areas under their responsibility. [passage omitted]

## Malawi

### Hundreds Abused Under Banda Seek Compensation

MB2802142294 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 28 Feb 94

[Text] Hundreds of people who claim that they suffered abuse during President Kamuzu Banda's three decades in office have banded together to demand compensation and an investigation into their complaints. The alleged victims are mainly political exiles, prisoners, and members of the Jehovah's Witness religious sect forced into exile into neighboring countries when their church was banned by the Government of Malawi in the 1970s. Property running into millions of dollars was seized from members of the sect and taken over by the governing Malawi Congress Party or its now disbanded militia, the Malawi Young Pioneers. A former exile and now member of the opposition United Front for Multiparty Democracy, Mr. Frank Jiya, said that compensation would be seen as a symbol of apology and reconciliation to those who had suffered.

## Mozambique

### Officer on Renamo Troops in South Africa, Kenya

MB2702125194 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 20 Feb 94 pp 2, 3

[Text] A source close to the FAM/FPLM [Mozambique Armed Forces/Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] representation in the Cease-Fire Commission [CCF] confided to DOMINGO that "it does not make sense to try to dissociate the pre-electoral campaign in South Africa from the ongoing events in Mozambique. Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] has been instructed to dismantle its units in the neighboring country. It is not too difficult to conclude that units of the political and military organization in South Africa and Kenya could be transferred from their training camps to Mozambique."

Last week, DOMINGO interviewed a senior government army officer in an attempt to confirm reports that some 5,000 Renamo men were being trained at a military base in Kenya. DOMINGO also asked the FAM/FPLM member to comment on the Renamo leadership's refusal to allow its withdrawal from the Salamanga state farm to be monitored.

[Unidentified FAM/FPLM officer] I have substantial and reliable information that confirms this: Renamo is training people in Kenya. Yet, I would like to stress that even in South Africa Renamo members in Phalaborwa and Sukuza could be crossing the Mozambican border. You should note, for instance, that from Salamanga to the border is about two hours on foot. That means Renamo units in South Africa can be moved in the dead of the night.

[DOMINGO] Do you confirm that?

[Officer] Like any other army, our intelligence services have confirmed it. Whoever wants to get the facts can do so. What we do not wish to accept is that Renamo should transfer its elements to Mozambique, regardless of their origin. After all, that is a violation of the General Peace Accord.

[DOMINGO] Pardon me, but the government has the details. Why has it not submitted them to the CCF, the body responsible for ensuring the end of hostilities?

[Officer] Look, very recently, General Ngonhamo burned himself with the story about Nampula, "Rex," and Nihia. It seems to me that there is a power struggle within Renamo. I am not concerned about that, but it could somehow influence the course of negotiations. You should note that Ngonhamo's appointment to the Joint Commission for the Formation of the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces [CCFADM] was a violation. It seems that the CCFADM is nonpartisan. So, I cannot see how Gen. Ngonhamo could have been appointed to the Supreme Command of a Mozambican professional army. Moreover, this overlapping of tasks has been deferred by the Supervision and Control Commission!

[DOMINGO] What has that to do with Salamanga?

[Officer] It is very simple! But the answer is somewhat delicate! You should be aware that Ngonhamo belongs to the young generation of soldiers who fought FPLM. You should also note that I do not resent Renamo in any way. Yet, I would like to say that Renamo lacks cadres at all levels. Imagine what would have happened if Renamo had taken over Salamanga: What administrative apparatus would it have been able to put in place?

[DOMINGO] My question had to do with Salamanga alone, but what area in dispute?...

[Officer] Well, I have tried to explain all this philosophy—the strategic and tactical aims behind the idea that Salamanga is an area of chronic and cyclical dispute. From what I have heard, Salamanga has nothing special in geographical terms. What it has is military and strategic importance. Ask Renamo itself why it is so bent on staying in Salamanga. That means that only Renamo can explain its behavior.

[DOMINGO] But, as an FAM officer, what objectives do you think Renamo has in mind for Salamanga?

[Officer] I am no bureaucrat. I am a soldier and I deal with military operations. I see life in professional terms or, in other words, in terms of military strategy and tactics. I know that Renamo must withdraw from Salamanga. What I do not know is whether they will really settle in Chinhuanine, an assembly area that was approved last year. In view of that, and not taking into account what I said earlier, I fail to see why they cannot move from Salamanga to Chinhuanine. It is worth

noting that those two areas are not even that far apart, so one cannot even mention transportation problems by way of excuse!

[DOMINGO] Does that mean that there are confidential reasons?

[Officer] I am not saying anything! I see things as they are. Renamo is afraid of what will happen in South Africa in the wake of the April elections, so it is trying to deactivate its forces in that neighboring country. It is a normal reaction. It does not know yet who is going to win, but a post-apartheid leader, from the African National Congress/South African Communist Party, for instance, will likely contest the presence of Renamo guerrillas in South Africa.

[DOMINGO] How?

[Officer] Just like this: Renamo needs Salamanga to house its forces currently in Sukuza and Phalaborwa. It is said that those training camps are now being used by Buthelezi's men in the Inkatha Freedom Party's armed wing. It is also said that the strongmen in Inkatha are Renamo people, or people who were trained by Renamo at the same time and in the same camps. The men involved in protection work, even in the Zulu "hostels" [preceding word in English] are Mozambicans connected with the Inkatha Freedom Party.

[DOMINGO] Are you not going a bit too far?

[Officer] I might have been, if we were not sure that Salamanga is just a farm owned by the state. Just imagine that the peace process grinds down to a halt here. What major offensive capabilities can you expect from Renamo assembly areas near the capital? What is more, Renamo rejected Salamanga as an area where the Cease-Fire Commission [CCF] teams might be able to do dignified work. I can just imagine the headaches of Colonel Segala, of the CCF! [sentence as published]

[DOMINGO] And what about the government's headaches?

[Officer] It is true that the government has its own headaches, too. What I am going to say is an aside: We had to salute the Renamo guys in the military leadership course! From one day to the next, there was wholesale promotion of people to army officers! To give the course, they even needed an interpreter to translate the national languages into Portuguese! It is really too much! Yet, because of military discipline, we are forced to salute them left, right, and center!

[DOMINGO] So it should be on merit.

[Officer] That is how we would have liked it done. Look, now there are some diplomats who say that Lieutenant General Lagos does not have a conciliatory approach. Why? Is that not interference? For a start, it was Lagos who prevented Renamo dividing the country in the mid-1980's. Renamo's General Ngonhamo was Southern Region commander for several years. He



worked with the late General Gomes. Naturally, you must know about the story of Nalazi and Changanine. Today, what matters is not what a certain officer did or was during the war. Rather, what matters is what that officer can mean to the national reconciliation effort.

[DOMINGO] Let us go back to the Salamanga issue: Why did we not come across a representative of the government, or of the government army?

[Officer] For a start, the Joint Administration Commission is in operation. There is only a short time to go before elections, and I fail to see the need for a new dispute. By that I mean that we—on the government's side, obviously—will be resettling there sooner or later.

[DOMINGO] What does Salamanga mean to you?

[Officer] It means nothing. It is a position, like any other position. Like Dunda, in Manica Province, or Savane, in Sofala Province, for example. It means absolutely nothing!

#### **Renamo Official: No Forces in South Africa**

*MB0103111994 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 27 Feb 94 p 7*

[Text] Captain Joao Nhancumba, head of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] team to the Cease-Fire Commission [CCF], has categorically denied reports that his movement is training men in South Africa. Such men had allegedly come from the former base at the state-owned farm in the Salamanga area.

Confronted with the statements made by Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, Party first secretary to our newspaper last week, that Renamo soldiers were constantly involved in movements to South Africa, Capt. Nhancumba said: "That is false! It is true that our soldiers left the base and moved from one place to another, but they never crossed the border. It is likely that people have seen our men moving around and they may have thought they were crossing the border into South Africa."

Asked about a helicopter that the DOMINGO reporters had seen overfly at a low altitude the Renamo base at the state-owned farm in Salamanga, our interviewee said that "Renamo controls no air space whatsoever. What is more, I think everyone knows that we do not have any helicopters!"

Capt. Nhancumba also confirmed the complete withdrawal of his 900 men from Salamanga and added they had moved to the Chinhaganine assembly area. He explained that not all men are carrying weapons because Renamo did not have weapons for all its soldiers, adding that "during the war, we used to rotate our weapons among the men."

The Renamo team leader to the CCF also said that his movement is not removing weapons from assembly

areas and taking them to the UN Operations in Mozambique, Unomoz, regional depots because there are still many weapons in the hands of militia and paramilitary forces.

He said, by way of conclusion: "There has to be some sort of equilibrium between the government and Renamo concerning the arms collection process."

#### **Unomoz Says Troop Demobilization Postponed**

*MB0103104694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 1 Mar 94*

[Text] NOTICIAS newspaper has learned from the UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] that the demobilization of government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] forces will no longer begin throughout Mozambican territory today. That is because Renamo has not yet delivered to Unomoz its lists with the names of men to be demobilized and to join the future national army.

The government has already turned over to Unomoz a number of lists containing the names of more than 10,000 soldiers.

#### **Government, Renamo Confine 39,905 Troops**

*MB2802203394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 28 Feb 94*

[Text] A daily report issued by the UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] reveals that the government confined 907 men over the past three days. The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] sent 269 troops to assembly areas during the same period. A total of 39,905 troops from the government and Renamo have so far been confined. Also over the weekend, 674 troops from the government and Renamo left assembly areas to join the future Mozambique defense forces. A total of 341 of these troops belong to Renamo. The training of the first 5,000 infantry troops will begin on 21 March.

### **Namibia**

#### **South Africa Signs Over Walvis Bay, Islands**

*MB2802153294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1510 GMT 28 Feb 94*

[Text] Walvis Bay Feb 28 SAPA—South Africa signed the Walvis Bay enclave over to Namibia in the port town at 4:40PM on Monday [28 February]. The treaty, signed by Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee and his Namibian counterpart Ngarikutuke Tjirirange, takes effect on March 1. The Joint Administrative Authority, established in 1992 to pave the way for the integration of Walvis Bay and offshore islands, would cease to exist from Tuesday, the treaty said.

**Swaziland**

**King Mswati Announces Additional Appointments**

*MB2802203294 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 28 Feb 94*

[Text] His Majesty King Mswati III has appointed two more principal secretaries, commissioner of police and his deputy, and the commissioner of prisons. A statement from the Prime Minister's Office said Mr. Edgar

Hillary has been appointed commissioner of police, taking over from Mr. Sandile Mdziniso. Mr. Mnguni Simelane has been appointed commissioner of prisons, and Mr. Esau Khini Dube has been appointed deputy commissioner of police. Mrs. Futhi Kuhlase has been appointed principal secretary for transport and communication, and Mr. Mbuso Dlamini is the new principal secretary for housing and urban development. The effective date of the above appointments is February the 25th, 1994.



**Benin****Soglo Returns From Japan; Aid Programs Promised**

*AB2802140594 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-  
Television du Benin Radio in French 0615 GMT  
28 Feb 94*

[Text] President Nicephore Soglo, his wife, and a delegation returned from a four-day official visit to Japan yesterday morning after stopping over in Paris.

The head of state of state was invited to Japan by the Japanese Government. It was an opportunity for him to hold discussions with the highest Japanese authorities, including His Majesty Emperor Akihito, the empress, Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, the foreign minister, as well as the chairman of the Japanese Cooperation Agency. President Soglo also met heads of several companies such as Mitsubishi, (Tomem), and Toyota. African ambassadors accredited to Japan paid a courtesy call on him. Mrs. Soglo called on the prime minister's wife and met wives of African ambassadors accredited to Japan.

Japan has awarded a substantial aid package of nearly 9 billion CFA francs to our country. A huge social action program is also planned for the future.

**Cote d'Ivoire****Military Maneuvers With French Army Under Way**

*AB2502154894 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in  
French 25 Feb 94 p 6*

[Article by Nazaire Breka]

[Excerpt] A joint Franco-Ivorian military exercise code-named "N'Zi 94" will take place from 28 February to 4 March in the Gagnoa, Sinfra, Bocan, ta, and Bongouanou quadrilateral area. "N'Zi 94" will therefore be the first major military maneuver undertaken by the Ivorian Army in 10 years.

Franco-Ivorian maneuvers were suspended for essentially economic reasons. This year, the Ministry of Defense and the military general staff have decided to organize, in conjunction with the French, a joint exercise which will mobilize over 1,200 men, 250 light vehicles and tanks, 10 combat planes, and three naval ships. Because of the economic crisis, France will make a substantial contribution to the success of the operation. It will bear the cost of fuel, ammunition, and food rations. [passage omitted]

**Liberia****Taylor Names 5 Supporters to Transitional Cabinet**

*AB2802224394 Paris AFP in English 2042 GMT  
28 Feb 94*

[Text] Monrovia, Feb 28 (AFP)—Rebel Liberian leader Charles Taylor named Monday [28 February] five supporters to ministerial posts in a transitional government after striking a power-sharing deal with a rival armed movement, pro-Taylor radio said.

Taylor said his National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) and the United Liberation Movement (ULIMO) had agreed since last September to split four key "power" ministries between them, foreign affairs, justice, finance and defence, said NPFL radio monitored here.

The rebel leader nominated Momolu Sirleaf as foreign minister, Laveli Supuwood to the justice portfolio, Joe Mulbah to information, Roland Massaquoi to agriculture and Tom Woewiyu to employment.

The NPFL and ULIMO had agreed to split "the majority" of the major ministries between themselves as long ago as last September, the radio said, adding there was no need to discuss the issue further.

There was no immediate confirmation of the agreement from ULIMO, one of Taylor's rival in this war-ravaged West African state before a peace pact was signed last year.

A February 16 meeting to decide the ministry carve-up ended without agreement and talks were due to be continued at an unspecified later date.

Nominations to the agriculture, information and employment portfolios had been agreed at a Liberian peace conference attended by the NPFL, ULIMO and the interim government currently exercising authority over part of the country, notably the capital Monrovia. But differences had remained over the key posts. The transitional government is due to take office after the completion of a disarmament programme—scheduled for March 7.

However, the rebel radio warned the NPFL would only hand over its weapons to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] peacekeepers from outside the region. Taylor's force has long been hostile to the Nigerian-led force, which it accuses of siding with his rivals in the bitter civil war. Currently six nations make up the force, Nigeria, Ghana, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Mali, Tanzania and Uganda.

Meanwhile officials announced David Kpormakor had been elected Monday president of the State Council, an interim collegial presidency which is due to assume power under the final peace accord. Kpormakor, an

interim government representative on the five-member council, replaces another interim government member Philip Banks.

The election to the post of president—the subject of intense political manoeuvrings—took place under the supervision of UN special envoy on Liberia Trevor Gordon-Somers.

The council elected Thomas Ziah (ULIMO) as first vice president, Isaac Musa (NFPL) as second vice president, with Banks and Mohamed Sheriff (ULIMO) filling the remaining posts.

### **Niger**

#### **Security Forces Occupy Communication Council Offices**

*AB2802181594 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 28 Feb 94*

[Text] The Constitution was violated at the Higher Council of Communication, CSC, this morning. Elements from the police and Republican Guard intervened to prevent the CSC chairman and other members of the council's standing committee from entering their offices. This operation was ordered by the Supreme Court, whose members went to occupy the place. Is this act legal in a law-abiding state? What will be the reactions of the various political and administrative authorities to end this situation which does not honor our country. In this showdown, what can the CSC, which is also a constitutional body, do? So many questions which deserve answers. At the CSC, people are very surprised that in a law-abiding state passion has prevailed over reason. Here is CSC Chairman Maazou Mahamane:

[Begin recording] I wonder if such an act is possible in a law-abiding and democratic state. I also wonder in the present situation how this problem will be resolved. For the moment, I will say that it [words indistinct]. [end recording]

### **Nigeria**

#### **Government Reacts to Developments in Border Crisis**

##### **Minister: France To Be Held Responsible**

*AB2802191694 Paris AFP in French 1835 GMT 28 Feb 94*

[Text] Abuja, 28 Feb (AFP)—France should be held responsible if the current border disputes between Nigeria and Cameroon degenerates, Nigerian External Relations Minister Alhaji Baba Gana Kingibe pointed out today. Mr. Kingibe who was addressing reporters in Abuja, the Nigerian capital, felt that problems between Nigeria and Cameroon, which, according to him, are only "bilateral", should remain as such.

The same day Nigerian Information Minister Jerry Gana had already told AFP in Lagos "to be aware of the implications of French participation." He had expressed "reservations" about a French intervention in the border conflict, but expressed the hope that French military intervention "was going to bring peace and not escalate the crisis."

##### **Spokesman: No Cause for Alarm**

*AB2802222194 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 28 Feb 94*

[Text] As Nigeria tries to resolve its dispute with Cameroon over the Bakassi peninsula through peaceful means, there are reports that France has sent about 40 paratroopers and two Puma combat helicopters to Cameroon. The French troops are said to have arrived at Yaounde airport base carrying light machine guns. The troops were deployed from the Central African Republic where they are stationed. Apart from this, a high-level French delegation of senior diplomats and military officials are also in Yaounde to hold discussions with Cameroon President Paul Biya and Cameroonian authorities. The delegation includes the head of African affairs in the French Foreign Ministry and President Francois Mitterand's personal military chief of staff, General Christian Quesnot. France has a defense pact with Cameroon.

Foreign news correspondent Stephen Eshep was at the defense headquarters in Lagos for the reaction to the latest development. The Director of Defense Information Brigadier General Fred Chijuka said there was no cause for alarm and that the same French delegation now in Yaounde is expected in Nigeria within the week.

[Begin Chijuka recording] I cannot say what is going to be the government reaction to what they are going to discuss, but I feel that everything is tending toward finding a peaceful solution to what the other side considers as our incursion into their territory whereas we are convinced that...[pauses] we are also considering it as our territory.

Every day we have reports from that zone telling the defense headquarters what is happening and so on. What they have got this morning is that everywhere is calm so we will be there on the spot. And this is what they have told us. We have no reason to doubt it. So the general situation after that report is that the situation is very calm. [end recording]

French officials are reported to have said that the paratroopers would not be deployed in Bakassi. But the (?interesting) aspect is that there is a French military presence in Cameroon. There are speculations that the military presence has to do with the protection of French interests and the oil-rich peninsula. Tension has been increasing in the peninsula since last December, when Cameroonian gendarmes attacked villagers in the Bakassi peninsula in an attempt to take over territory which historically belongs to Nigeria.



**Dispute Detailed**

**AB2802174194 Dakar PANA in English 1430 GMT  
28 Feb 94**

[Text] Lagos, 28 Feb (PANA)—Nigeria said on Monday [28 February] that the arrival of French troops in Cameroon does not change its commitment to peace on the border dispute between the two countries. "We (Nigeria's military) will continue to do our normal duties of maintaining peace in the border area until the federal government gives us other responsibility," Nigeria's defence spokesman Fred Chijuka told PANA. He said that Nigeria received advance notice from France about the mission to Cameroon. Chijuka said the French, by sending troops to Cameroon in fulfilment of a defence pact, were also for peace. Diplomatic sources said that a French delegation is also due to visit Nigeria over the border dispute, but a date is yet to be fixed.

The long-running dispute over the ownership of Bakassi peninsula in the oil-rich Gulf of Guinea, took a new dimension with a reported clash by their troops on 18 and 19 February. Cameroon said that its troops were attacked, but Nigeria denied it saying that its own soldiers on a routine patrol duty were fired on. Nigeria said that its troops, acting on strict orders, never returned fire.

Nigeria has said that 30 of its villages in the disputed border area were set alight by Cameroonian gendarmes in the last two months. The arrival of French troops in Cameroon, comes in the wake of last week's visit to Nigeria by a Cameroonian delegation, which gave an assurance that President Paul Biya has accepted an invitation to visit Nigeria to resolve the border dispute.

Cameroon bases its claim to Bakassi on a 1913 pact between Germany and Britain, two former colonial powers. Cameroon claims that the pact was reinforced by another agreement between former Nigerian head of state, Yakubu Gowon and then President Ahmadu Ahidjo of Cameroon. But Nigeria argues that the agreement was never ratified by the country's then ruling supreme military council. Gowon has also denied ceding the peninsula to Cameroon.

**Commentary Views Proposed Biya-Abacha Talks**

**AB2802173594 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English  
1030 GMT 27 Feb 94**

[Commentary by Mohamed Okorejo]

[Text] General Sani Abacha, the Nigerian head of state, put it most appropriately when he told a visiting Cameroonian envoy a few days ago that no problem should be too big for the two brotherly nations to solve at the conference table. Responding to a message from President Paul Biya (suing) for peace along the Nigeria-Cameroon border, Gen. Abacha said he would gladly host President Biya for talks on the protracted border skirmishes.

The Cameroonian delegation came at the heels of an open confrontation along the border following irritating incursions into Nigeria's Bakassi Peninsula by Cameroonian gendarmes. For a very long time now, the gendarmes have harassed Nigerians living on their own side of the border often on the excuse of going after fleeing tax defaulters. Thousands of Nigerians have been displaced and abused in the process. Lagos had often treated such complaints at the diplomatic level so as not to spark off a war. Perhaps this gave the false impression that Nigeria could be a pushover in such matters. But the truth is that Nigeria, though a war-tested nation that can hold its own against any onslaught whatsoever, regarded the antics of Cameroon as undeserving of serious attention. It should be known that Nigeria did not want to react to the siege of its [word indistinct] because Cameroon cannot be a match for Nigeria when it comes to war.

Besides, it is apparent that Cameroon is being a pawn in the hands of those who do not wish Africa well. Nigeria knows this and does not want to oblige those who seek the dismemberment of the continent. However, certain internal feuds among communities in the eastern extremities of Nigeria called for the deployment of troops there to restore order. The trigger-happy gendarmes, not quite versed in military strategic movements, panicked and struck blindly. If there were any doubts about the maturity and forbearance of the Nigerian authorities over this matter, such doubts have been dispelled by a highly placed Cameroonian, Mr. John Fru Ndi, leader of the Cameroon Social Democratic Front, SDF. He owned up to a foreign radio station that the conflict was sparked off by Cameroonians. According to him, the Cameroonians in question were seeking an outlet for their internal frustrations. But, this is rather infantile because Nigeria does not want a spillover of the politics of its neighbors nor is Abuja known for territorial ambition.

However, this short confrontation must have shown the Cameroonian authorities the futility of their aggressiveness and the need to resolve the matter through genuine dialogue. But, first, Yaounde should accept that it put the cart before the horse when President Biya sought to internationalize the dispute. President Biya ought to know better than fall in for international do-gooders whose only aim is to emasculate Africa of its potential as a world power. President Biya and his team are welcome any day and can expect openness from Nigeria, but they should realize that Nigeria will no longer fall for delay tactics or double talk. This is because Nigeria can no longer allow her nationals to be abused and maimed by any country. The sacrifice for African unity should not be a one-sided affair just as the quest for transborder peace should be a collective responsibility.

Ironically, there are over 2 million Nigerians currently engaged in active trade with their Cameroonian counterparts while nearly a million Cameroonians are either studying or doing business in Nigeria. This has been so for centuries. This Saturday's [26 February] action goes

beyond ordinary neighborliness and when it is known that there are uncountable marriages across the borders one wonders what really is amiss. For decades, the Nigerian-Cameroon Commission has worked hard to eliminate disputes along the common border but it seems that try as it can, there is a (?mistake) somewhere down along the line. This is what the Abacha-Biya talks should identify and find a solution to in the interest of the sociological well-being of their two countries.

**Yar'adua Withdraws Lawsuit Against Government**  
*AB2802193294 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English*  
*1700 GMT 28 Feb 94*

[Text] A former presidential candidate on the platform of the defunct Social Democratic Party, retired Major General Shehu Yar'adua, has withdrawn his case against the attorney general of the federation and three others. When hearings resumed today before the Kaduna High Court, counsel to Gen. Yar'adua, Mr. Ademola Ajala, told the court that his client had decided to withdraw the case in the interest of national peace and unity. Mr. Ajala stated that the parties had resolved the matter out of court. Following this submission, the presiding chief judge of Kaduna State, Justice (Akayeni Biyeye) struck out the case. It would be recalled that Gen. Shehu Yar'adua had filed a 100-million-naira suit against the Federal Government for illegal detention and breach of his fundamental rights.

**Abacha Receives Message From Togo's Eyadema**  
*AB2802212194 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English*  
*2100 GMT 28 Feb 94*

[Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, today in Abuja received a special message from his Togolese counterpart, President Gnassingbe Eyadema. The message which was delivered by a five-man delegation headed by the minister of defense, Mr. Inoussa Bouraima, was not made public.

The delegation later held a closed-door discussion with the head of state, Gen. Sani Abacha.

**Israeli Delegation Said Seeking Stronger Ties**  
*AB2502192594 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English*  
*1030 GMT 25 Feb 94*

[Text] A delegation from Israel arrived in Nigeria yesterday to seek ways of strengthening bilateral relations between the two countries. Professor Naomi Chazan, a member of the delegation, told Emeka Onwachukwu that one of the reasons for their visit was to (?intimate) the Nigerian Government on the peace process in the Middle East.

[Begin recording] [Chazan] I and my delegation were sent by the foreign minister of Israel, Mr. Shim'on Peres, to the government of Nigeria to do two things: Number one, to explain the progress on the peace process, autonomy for the Palestinians, and also on the subject of

negotiations with Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon; and number two, to bring together Israel and Nigeria more closely to examine possibilities for cooperation and for mutual enrichment.

[Onwachukwu] Now, you have just alluded to the fact that your trip here is to acquaint Nigerians of what has been going on in respect of the peace process between the PLO and the Israeli Government. Now, what is the present situation about the negotiations?

[Chazan] There has been a fair amount of progress in the last few weeks. About two weeks ago, Israel and the PLO initialed the Cairo Agreement, which deals with most of the security issues that had been outstanding, and in the past two weeks, there has been substantial progress on almost all other things in our negotiations with the Palestinians. We anticipate if the progress continues, as it has in recent weeks, then within one month to six weeks' time, we will begin implementation of the Gaza-Jericho withdrawal. [end recording]

**Senegal**

**Detained Opposition Leaders Could Face Death Penalty**

*AB2702090094 London BBC World Service in English*  
*0600 GMT 27 Feb 94*

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] The authorities in Senegal have said the four opposition leaders charged after last week's disturbances in the capital, Dakar, could face death penalty. A statement from the attorney general's office said the maximum penalty could be applied if the men were found guilty of inciting the violence in which six policemen and two demonstrators were killed. The opposition leaders, Abdoulaye Wade, Landry Sane, (Boka Kane), and (Babacar Sane), have been charged with undermining state security.

**Togo**

**Court Denies Receiving Full Results From CEN**

*AB2802203594 Paris AFP in French*  
*1617 GMT 28 Feb 94*

[Text] Lome, 28 Feb (AFP)—The president of the Supreme Court of Togo, Mr. Emmanuel Apedoh, told AFP today that the full results of the legislative elections organized on 6 and 20 February in Togo have not yet been sent by the National Electoral Commission (CEN). He specified that he is still without "the reports on the counting of votes" in the five constituencies where incidents disrupted the polls and which the CEN declined to publish the results during the second round of the elections.

This statement calls into question the earlier one made by the CEN and the Togolese Government that the full



results have been sent to the Supreme Court on 23 February. Questioned this morning, an official of the CEN admitted that certain documents on the results in the five constituencies have not as yet been sent to the Supreme Court but it will be done "in the course of the day."

The two parties opposed to President Gnassingbe Eyadema claimed to have won 43 out of the 81 seats at stake, and therefore the absolute majority in parliament which, according to the constitution, gives them the prerogative to form the new government. Supporters of the head of state have announced their intention to call for the

annulment of the polls in the five constituencies (all claimed by the opposition) whose results the CEN did not publish.

This confusion has already caused a discrepancy in the scheduled political timetable. Thus it is out of the question that the new National Assembly can be officially inaugurated on 1 March as expected since it can only sit "without further considerations" on the second Tuesday following the official proclamation of the election results. And yet the Supreme Court has a maximum of 15 days "after receiving the full results" to declare them official and final.

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